THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865. NUMBER 46.

...AL.

...OSBORNE.

...BUILDING,
Green street, ... Third and Fourth.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; Weekly Journal $2 50.
All money sent in registered letters at our risk.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every week subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

☞ All advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

M. L. Ogden, Owensboro. J. Haselden, Bryantsville.
R. K. Rolling, Frankfort. S. J. Mosely, Keene.
J. Vanderlinden, Greensburg. D. Smith, Stamford.
S. E. Burton, Versailles. E. S. Kauffman, Huston-
T. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon. ville.
H. Smith, Jr., Canewville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-
J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg. ville.
W. J. Taylor, Columbia. Dr. H. L. Givens, Lagrange.
J. B. Herndon, Mayslick. W. T. Coulter, Elkton.
Lab. J. Bradford, Augusta. B. M. Chambers, George-
H. Smith, Sherry'sstation. town.
J. H. Chandler, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins-
ville. ville.
J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard. J. A. Richart, Owingsville.
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Mil- J. L. Magee, Cynthiana.
lersburg. Thos. R. Taylor, Lewisport.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1865.

☞ Almost every day's report brings fresh evidence that things are working hopefully and well in the South. The people appear to understand the true condition in which they are placed, and to be willing to meet its requisitions in a spirit of candor and good faith. The generous policy of the Government toward them is bearing already rich and golden and precious fruits. Seeing the President, as the representative of the delegated sovereign power of the Government, intent upon meeting them half way and holding out to them the right hand of fellowship upon certain reasonable grounds, they accept the terms and extend *their* hands. The difficulties, of course, are not yet at an end, but the prospect is cheerful, and affords an augury of the complete success of the plan of reconciliation which has been adopted. Good men are everywhere laboring to bring about so felicitous and glorious a consummation—one of peace and charity and a prosperity that shall exceed that which existed before the evil days came upon us.

Alabama has, through her Convention, abolished slavery, killed secession, ignored any debts contracted to sustain the war against the United States, and will submit the amendments made in her organic law to the people for their action. This is certainly republican—democratic, if you prefer the term—and looks like business earnestness and a real determination to resume her place in the Union again at the earliest possible moment.

From the Palmetto State comes the news of the abolition of slavery—or the rescission of Kentucky's wake!—and the repeal of the secession ordinance—the Palmettoes could'nt be expected to declare it null and void, the conversion would be too sudden to appear reasonable—and the adoption of measures to make the State republican in form, as well as to protect the rights of freedmen, together with the adoption of a resolution by a unanimous vote sustaining the policy of the Administration and providing for the election of the proper State officers and representatives in Congress.

What a change all these indicate in South Carolina in four years! Think of the abolition of slavery by a Convention of that State elected by the people! Is there any romance in all history that sounds more like fiction than this? South Carolina politicians plotted for thirty years to get the State out of the Union in order, as they said, to save slavery. After an experiment in the process of getting out of four years, the *unanimously* indorses the policy that declares she has never been out of the Union, and that henceforth and forever she remains in it without the institution in whose favor and to extend which she spent in vain so much breath and wasted so much good paper and ink! Our erring sister went off with a high head and a flaunting, defiant air, like one beside herself, she returns like one that has awakened from a long dream and thoroughly restored to reason and to a consciousness of hard facts as they exist in a world of very stubborn reality. She is sober now and in her right mind—the first time that this could have been affirmed of her for thirty years past.

From Mississippi we get the intelligence that Gov. Sharkey has accepted the proposition of the military authorities to govern the freedmen of that State according to the laws governing white people, making them witnesses in court, capable of suing and being sued, investing them precisely with the rights of free persons. We wonder whether the radicals will consider this proof of continued treason and disloyalty? We wonder whether they will still insist upon governing Mississippi by the military of the United States? Whether they will continue to regard Gov. Sharkey as a very mischievous person, bent only upon arming the people of his State against the Union, and possibly for another trade with the Government? They are—some of them—rather curious people, and often reason by the rule of contraries, and there is no telling what conclusions they may draw from this late action of the Mississippi Provisional Governor. We hope they won't be too severe upon his Excellency.

We shall soon hear from North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, and we doubt not with results equally satisfactory with those that we have had thus far from Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina. The work everywhere goes bravely on. There may be, there doubtless are discontented spirits, guerrillas, and thieves who will do what mischief they can, but the people have a substantial interest in putting a stop to their depredations and they will erelong effectually do it.

The magnanimous and humane policy of the President, we repeat, is bearing grateful and happy fruit, and challenges the respect, support, and admiration of the American people.

If the stories that come from East Tennessee are correct, then by all means the Administration should look to that community. "Old rebels and young ones," says Brownlow's paper, "who took a leading part in hunting down the loyalists, imprisoning, murdering, or hunting them, *have been spotted, and, in defiance of* amnesty, are being held *fearfully responsible* for their crimes. Some of the most prominent *are being sided every week.* Cox, a malignant rebel leading up for Longstreet, was *shot* in Knoxville the other day by a young man whose father had been one of his victims." Upon this, Brownlow's paper says: "While we *regret the* necessity of such occurrences, we will suffer *no inside-by* dispatching such characters as Cox." All this shows a deplorable state of ...ing in East Tennessee, cruelty, brutality, ...riminacness. Whatever oppression ... been committed by the rebels when in ..., it is certainly degrading for any Union ...unity to imitate them. We have had ...sympathy for the people of East Tennessee. We have been called upon a hundred ... to shed tears over their persecuted loyalty, and they have had a good share of tears—if this brutality continues we shall feel that ...mpathy has been misplaced. Let us have ... of the rebellion and its vindictive mem- —*N. Y. Tribune.*

...bove is noble and manly in the Tribune, ...h all the radicals would imitate its ...d go and say likewise.

...egance is to be the rule in East Tennessee ...here else we might as well bid adieu at ... every prospect of peace or unity in ...ntry. We pray the Union men of East Tennessee to adopt a different policy. Let the pall of oblivion cover the past. If old sores are to be reopened and old scores raked up there will be no end to them.

In relation to Alexander H. Stevens the Salem Gleaner says: "We are inclined to express the belief that the people generally would be pleased to see him receive the clemency of the Government." When Gen. Sherman arrived at Atlanta he sent a messenger—Mr. King, an intelligent editor of Georgia—now in Boston—to Mr. Stevens, inviting him to visit Atlanta. Mr. King performed his mission, and Mr. Stevens expressed himself anxious to meet the General and do all he could to assist him in the work to restore the Union, but was unable to reach Atlanta in time to see the commander of the Federal army before he left.—*Boston Post.*

We shall be much obliged to the Post if it would tell the name of Mr. Stephens correctly. We are opposed on ... had ... killing. It's unconstitutional.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENT AND TEACHER—NO. 1.

The relations of *parents* to the school are so manifold and so important in their bearing that we deem it more expedient and useful to treat this subject topically than to confine ourselves to the few and insufficient questions of "Inquirer" in "School Problems." Nature has assigned to parents the difficult task of educating their children so as to fit them for the various duties of self-preservation, of the preservation of the family and of the State. Upon parents devolves the weighty responsibility of bringing up their children so as to enable them to use all their physical, mental, and moral powers readily and effectively in their subsequent struggles with the vicissitudes of life, in their efforts to secure happiness for themselves and for others; in short, so as to *enable them to become happy and useful men and women.* Upon this duty is based the natural law of marriage, requiring father and mother to remain husband and wife until their children are able to take care of themselves—a law which only depravity breaks now and then. A disregard or neglect of this duty of education will always subject the offspring to misery and vice in direct proportion to this disregard and neglect. Hence even the duty of reproduction is subordinate to the duty of education, for neither society nor the child will thank parents for a life which, on account of neglect of education, is dedicated to misery and vice. And, since the welfare of the community must suffer from miserable and vicious men and women, it becomes perhaps a legitimate (though somewhat impracticable and unnatural) question of political economy whether persons that neither can nor will educate their children should be allowed to have them, or whether the State should not assume the entire education of the children of such parents as soon as they can dispense with the maternal breast, in order to protect them and the community against misery and vice.

On the other hand, we have certainly the highest pedagogical ideal in a state of society in which all children receive a rational and thorough general education under the parental roof, and in which only higher and technical institutions of education exist. Unfortunately, however, the present condition of society does not admit the realization of this Utopian state of affairs. So much time is needed to procure the necessities and comforts of life that comparatively few parents have enough left to undertake the entire general education of their children; and the few who have time are generally either incompetent to attend to this difficult duty, or they are so spoiled and degenerate that they prefer to kill their time with foolish and sensual pleasures and enjoyments. These facts have rendered it necessary to establish schools, which are intended to do for the children what the parents neglect to do. Schools, therefore, partly take the place of the parental home, and to teachers a portion of the most important and most sacred duties of parents is assigned.

We must, however, guard against the error of supposing that the teacher can ever be fully or even approximately a substitute for the parent. No teacher is capable of that deep and abiding, unselfish interest in the child's welfare, an interest which has its root in that unaccountable something called instinct, and which is so peculiar to the mother—and also to the father who has not been too roughly handled by the blasts of misfortune or corruption. Nor can we expect a child to feel toward a teacher that instinctive love and reverence which draw it to a dutiful parent. Neither, then, is the teacher, wherever we deal with such parents, so easily impressed by the child as the parent is; nor is the child so readily impressed by the teacher as it is by the parent. Hence it happens that, as a general thing, we discover in the moral individuality of the child more of the parents than of the teacher, even in after life, when time and bitter experience have had ample opportunity to wipe out or modify early impressions, and even when the riper years of youth have been more constantly subject to the teacher's than to the parent's influence. Hence, too, we find the usual practice of systems of education for the school, this fact is tacitly or openly acknowledged, that the teacher's activity is directed more to the culture of the intellectual powers and to the acquisition of knowledge on the part of the pupil, and that his labors upon the moral individuality of the child are directed to the maintenance and refining of what home has developed, more than to the creation of that individuality, and even this more casually than otherwise, and more by example and general discipline than by regular precept and exercise. It is obvious, then, that, in spite of the schools, a great portion of the child's education is well-nigh exclusively in the hands of the parents. And we are safe in asserting that this portion is the most important, for upon the right development of man's moral nature depends the right use of all his faculties. "But," we hear many exclaim, "this is false; the true teacher should pay at least as much attention to the development and culture of the child's moral nature as to the intellectual nature." To these we answer: If we would accomplish practical results, we must take things as they are, not as they might be, nor even as they ought to be. And it would unquestionably, under existing social circumstances, with so many conflicting views upon moral and religious truth, be at least impracticable, to do anything more in schools than to preserve and refine the moral individuality of the child upon the broadest and most liberal moral basis.

If we consider, in addition, the close connection that exists between the various faculties of man; if we observe how healthy and vigorous mental and moral action depend upon healthy and vigorous physical condition, and how the well-being of the physical man is enhanced by the proper use of our mental and moral powers; if we keep in mind how useless, how unproductive of happines is all mental perfection without adequate moral development, and what blindness and bigotry result from moral sense unguided by intelligence—we cannot fail to appreciate the intimate relation that exists between the efforts of the teacher and those of the parent and the necessity of intelligent cooperation in these two most powerful agents in the child's education.

The important question enters here—how soon shall the child be sent to school? How soon shall the parents cease to be the only educators of the child, and begin to share their responsibilities with a stranger—the teacher? Not until the child's body is sufficiently strong to endure without injury the confining work of the school-room, nor until the child's moral individuality is sufficiently developed and fixed to encounter without material detriment the multitudinous influences that must surround it in a school. Experience points to seven years as the average age at which children may be allowed to enter school without danger, and pedagogues insist that, even with children entering at such age, teachers should be exceedingly careful to make the transition from home to school-life as gradual and easy as possible for fear of destroying the child's individuality and crushing it into a mere reading, writing, and cyphering machine. There are, of course, many circumstances that may modify this general recommendation. Thus, children whose parents are so fond of idleness and "comfort," that they intrust their tender and impressible infants almost exclusively to the care of idle, ignorant, and unscrupulous nurses, cannot be sent to school too soon, since the school will exert a better, or, at least, a less injurious, influence than the nurse. For such children we would earnestly recommend the establishment of infant schools (*kindergartens*), in which the teacher stands really *in loco parentis.* Again, children whose parents are so poor or so ignorant that they have either not time or no ability to take proper care of their infants, or so vicious that they will exert only bad influences, should be placed in asylums where honest and competent philanthropists could be to them what father and mother fail to be. Parents, however, who have desire, time, and ability to fulfill the duties which they owe to their infants (and fortunately the great majority of American parents belongs to this class), should not deprive their children unnecessarily of one hour of home-influence until the latter have reached the age of seven years. To send such children to school sooner will often result in comparative injury; to keep them at home until that age will seldom be a loss.

Let the father or mother who would send a little one at an earlier age, visit one of our primary school-rooms and look at the victims of a false and misconceived system of education, packed into a few hundred cubic yards of cheerless space, ruled (that is, scolded, cuffed, or coaxed about) by a woman whose every feature, whose every word and gesture exhibit sourness of temper and discontent, or by a girl who, still in her teens, has neither the necessary experience and knowledge to appreciate the delicacy of the material intrusted to her care, nor the fixedness of purpose and character to enable her to obey the dictates of that warm and generous philanthropy so essential in a primary teacher; let the parents who would send sooner look at the "puny, peevish, sickly little creatures" that fill the benches of that primary room; let them observe the vacant, sorrowful stare, the weary, loitering step devoid of all elasticity, the pallid, hollow cheeks, the tiny, powerless voice of those other little martyrs that have been "sent too soon;" and if, after that visit, they continue in their determination, let them cease to expatiate upon the affection which they pretend to feel toward their children; let them cease to mournfully accuse fate and providence, if their children die prematurely or grow up to be burdens to themselves and to society; let them cease to claim from their offspring those demonstrations of respect and gratitude, which are the pride of dutiful, intelligent parents.

SEEDS.

The development of the common nature, the cultivation of the germs of intelligence, uprightness, benevolence, truth, that belong to all; these are the principal, the aim, the while special preparations for the field or the shop, for the forum or the desk, for the land or the sea, are but incidents.—*Horace Mann.*

To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge, and the only rational mode of judging of any educational course is to judge in what degree it discharges such function.—*Spencer.*

Grant that the phenomena of intelligence conform to laws; grant that the evolution of intelligence in a child also conforms to laws, and it follows inevitably that education can be rightly guided only by a knowledge of these laws.—*Spencer.*

What is to be expected when one of the most intricate problems (the training of children) is undertaken by those who have given scarcely a thought to the principles on which its solution depends.—*Spencer.*

Is it, then, that the unfolding of a human being in body and mind is so comparatively simple a process that any one may superintend and regulate it with no preparation whatever?—*Spencer.*

Nature without instruction is blind; instruction without nature is faulty; practice without either of them is imperfect.—*Plutarch.*

The younger any one is the more easily can he be improved in morals; for virtue is, in its essence, natural to man, while vice is strange to him.—*Seneca.*

It is an evil thing when, by reason of severe punishments, children become angry at their parents or at enmity with their teachers.—*Luther.*

People who indulge their children must bear the sins of the latter, as much as if they had themselves committed them.—*Luther.*

For what else can you expect a child, who who hears cursing and foul words at home, to learn, except cursing and foul words!—*Luther.*

Everything is learned by example, rule, or practice. Rules should not be set forth before example. Doing can only be learned by doing.—*Comenius.*

Not one individual can be found who cannot, by labor, be brought to be good for something.—*Quintilian.*

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.—Almost every day's developments go to show that one-half of the mineral wealth of the South has never been told. There is probably no country in the world richer in this respect. Dr. E. H. Grant, the State Geologist of Virginia, has recently been making explorations into its undeveloped resources, and he reports that he has found mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, iron, plumbago, manganese, coal, slate, potter's porcelain and fine clay, hydraulic cement, fuller's earth, limestone, grindstone, whetstone, emery, marble, gypsum, salt, marl, soapstone, sulphur, granite, etc., in various directions.

What a Commonwealth the Old Dominion would have become if, instead of quarreling perpetually about "State rights" and the nigger, her politicians and leading men had turned their attention to making her rich and populous, if they had imitated the inevitable Yankee in this respect instead of exhausting their strength in the futile and ridiculous business of abusing him, for which, in return, he only ridiculed and laughed at them!

The same remarks apply equally well to the other Southern States. A new era has dawned, however, and we expect ere long to see the South more populous and wealthy under the new order of things, under the stimulus of emigration and competition of free labor, of manufactures, and a general system of home industry than she has ever been or ever could have been under the old regime.

The Poles are coming, the Scotch are coming, and the Germans, Swiss, and French and other industrious peoples will come, and, under the grand, universal awakening, the waste places of the South will blossom and bloom in perennial verdure and beauty. The horrors of war will be forgotten, and time, the great healer, will make all things new and glorious.

☞ We had a call on Saturday from General M. J. Thompson, who is domiciliated in New Orleans. He says he is astonished at the rapidity of the work of reconciliation that is going on in the South. He had no idea that things would wheel into line so quick and so soon after the subsidence of the storm. He says he is going to work, and everybody else that he knows of in the South seems to have a "realizing sense" of the necessity and desirableness of that very thing. The only persons who want more fighting are those who didn't do any when there was a chance to fight, a very peculiar class of patriots, who should emigrate to Brazil with the least possible delay. The only objection that we can see to such an exodus is that Brazil might consider such an infliction upon her as a proper *casus belli* against us.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

BROTHER MASONS.

Dedicated to our worthy friend and brother, Mack W. M. Morrison Lodge, No. 76, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

BY BURCHAM.

We're brothers of the mystic tie
Sojourning here a day:
We'll soon throw off this mortal form:
It will return to clay.
Our souls will soar in unity
To peace beyond the sky,
If we in faith and wisdom walk,
... the lodge on high.
The square our ... upon the road,
So rugged and so co...
That leads us onward to ...
Where we shall turn to mold;
Till Gabriel's trump shall bid us rise,
Receive our Master's care,
Who long has watched our feeble work
From his bright throne "up there."

How many from our earthly lodge
Will see the Master's face?
How many on the shining square
Seek now His offered grace?
How many with the trowel's aid
Cement their faith with love,
To tell there is a seat for them
In that Grand Lodge above?

Come, Brother; act a noble part;
Faith, Hope, and Charity,
With Justice, Temperance, and Love,
Mark out the path for thee.
It is a path beset with snares;
Be watchful and be true:
Be careful that no pricking thorns
You in the pathway strew.

Our maxims we must ever obey:
On unity rely:
We have a master here on earth,
Another in the sky!
Be watchful and forever true
To every precept given,
That we may better be prepared
To join the Lodge in Heaven.

THE EVERGREENS, Elizabethtown, Ky.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.—As the period for the election of members of Congress in the South approaches, the admission of such members becomes a question of the greatest practical moment, and is justly engrossing a large share of public attention.

It is perhaps just possible that in certain minds a misapprehension exists in relation to it. It will be recollected that during the war Congress passed a test oath to be administered to its members, which oath is in the following words:

I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States; I have never given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.

This oath has not been rescinded, and remains therefore in full force and effect, and will, beyond all question, be rigidly enforced at the opening of the next Congress. The radicals will make their stand upon it, and hope through its agency to be able to keep the South "out in the cold" until they can force universal suffrage upon her. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The Southern people can, if they are wise and discreet and cool, checkmate the radicals and defeat them. There can be no doubt that the President and the conservative members of the Cabinet and of Congress desire to have the South represented, by proper men of course, but still represented. But the test oath stands, and it is scarcely within the bounds of probability that it will be repealed prior to the organization of the next National Legislature. The situation must be met, therefore, as it is. Facts must be accepted as they are, and not as A, B, or C may wish them.

The idea prevails, perhaps, in some quarters that the representatives of the South will be admitted or refused admission in a body. This we think an error. We think the above test oath will be relied upon to keep them out by those who wish to keep them out, and that no man who cannot or will not take the oath will be admitted. All discussion, therefore, in the South as to the propriety or constitutionality of the oath is at the present time a mere waste of strength. It will have and can have no effect. The test oath exists, and it will be enforced. What, then, is the duty of the Southern people in the premises? What is it her interests and the interests of the whole country to do in view of the facts of the case? Manifestly, to elect such men to Congress as can and will take the oath. There is no other sensible course left. Some men, we regret to see, who are talked of in some of the States unrepresented, work themselves up into a great excitement about what they call the absurdity and unreasonableness of the oath, and scout the idea of taking it. They expect, it seems, that it will be repealed at their request and to please them! Simple men! If the people should unfortunately send any of this kind of men to Congress, they will of course go there and present their credentials, and then *they will have the pleasure of going home again at their own expense.* Such men are deceiving themselves, and the only possible effect of electing them to Congress will be to cause the districts whence they hail to go unrepresented till other and wiser men can be chosen. Congress, it should be recollected, is largely "Republican;" but there is as much difference of opinion between the different classes of persons who thus style themselves as there is between them and "Democrats." There will be several divisions and subdivisions, we presume, among them, some rallying upon certain lines of policy antagonistic to the President, while others will unflinchingly indorse and support him. But there is not the slightest ground for believing that a majority can be brought to abolish the test oath at present, and the probability is that no serious attempt will be made to do so until some time along in the session, or perhaps not until the next succeeding session. Doubtless there will be some latitude of opinion as to the proper construction to be given to the oath in question. A candidate in Virginia argues that any one who had given a crust of bread to a hungry Confederate soldier cannot take it, to which the Richmond Whig thus replies:

If the simple giving of a crust of bread to a Confederate soldier were a disqualification, then very many of the officers and men of the Federal army would be disqualified, for they very often gave food and shelter to Confederate soldiers prisoners in their hands. Manifestly the question of *motive* is to decide this matter. If aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement of any kind were given to those who were thinking only of the United States, *because* they were making war, and for the purpose of assisting them in such war, then it is clear the oath cannot be taken. But if bread were given to a soldier, not because he was a soldier, but because he was hungry, being in want, suffering or likely to suffer, the case is, as we conceive, altogether different. Without question, there may have been acts that would imply motives, as furnishing arms, ammunition, &c., but in matters of ordinary humanity it must be left to the conscience of the party concerned, to determine whether his motive was or was not one of hostility to the United States. There can be no other rational interpretation of the oath.

No man who feels that he cannot take the oath ought to be nominated for Congress in any Southern State, and, if any such should be, they should promptly decline such nomination and state their reasons for it. Three gentlemen in Virginia have already done this, to their honor be it spoken. Some, however, who know they are ineligible, still persist in running. Upon this point, one of the most distinguished men of the Old Dominion, according to the Lynchburg Virginian, holds the following sensible language:

It is surprising to me that a man of ——'s admitted ability and good sense should be a candidate, and I regard it as absurd, not to say criminal in the people, under existing circumstances for any such man to run. A man who feels and knows that he is not eligible ought not, in these times of trial and trouble, to thrust himself before the people; but if he does so, the people ought to have the good sense to rebuke him. It is better to be defeated than to refuse to add to our present troubles by making up and presenting such issues. We wish to see our difficulties ended, but we can never see this if the people insist upon the State seem disposed to pursue shall be adopted.

The Virginian adds:

If we were permitted to give the name of the writer, it would strengthen the position we have taken more than any words of ours can. We will only add that he is a statesman and a patriot, and is so regarded by the people of Virginia. We can only hope that the counsel he now gives—though it pronounces against his own aspirations, if he could have any—will not be disregarded by his countrymen.

The Southern people hold this question now in their own hands, and they can so dispose of it as to strengthen the good intentions of the Government toward them, and hasten the day of the complete restoration of their civil affairs and bind the whole country together in golden links of friendship.

It may be said that there are no men in the South who can take the oath. But this we do not believe. On the contrary, we think that such men can be found in every Congressional District in the Southern States, except, possibly, in South Carolina. It would be much better to take any honest man who can sign his name, and who knows enough to say yes or no, who is eligible, than to select the most brilliant man who is not. In the former contingency the representative will be almost certain to be admitted; in the latter, almost certain to be refused admission.

We trust these considerations will be duly weighed by the Southern people, and that a wise course will be taken.

☞ The belief is very generally entertained that negro labor is essential to the cultivation of cotton in our Southern States. This belief, however, is not sustained by the facts in the case, and is predicated chiefly upon observations confined to the large rivers and river towns in the South. An examination of the interior farms and markets in that section would discover that a very large proportion of the cotton crop of the South has been grown annually by white labor. A gentleman who claims to have had the fullest opportunities for learning the facts recently said to the editor of the Nashville Dispatch, that, from forty years' observation, his belief is that full one-half, and probably more, of the cotton grown in this country has been uniformly the product of white labor. If this be true, we need not anticipate any great falling off in the amount of cotton that will be raised in the South hereafter, though the negroes may not prove as efficient laborers as freemen as they have been as slaves. Wherever they will not work effectively they must give way to white men, who will rapidly adapt themselves to the demands for labor throughout the South.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

☞ Some time since a delegation of South Carolinians held an interview with President Johnson with reference to the work of restoration in their State. The President conversed freely and frankly with them touching the results of the war and the duties they were required to discharge under the new order of affairs, closing the interview by saying to them: "Go home and tell your people that I have faith in them and in their good intentions and promises, and will do all I can to aid them in the work of restoration." This expression from the President of confidence in the people of South Carolina, given at an early period after his inauguration, was the key-note to the entire policy which he has since pursued toward the rebellious States. At the time of its utterance it was regarded by many as an excess of generous feeling toward a people who, for a whole generation, had been foremost in hostility to the Union, and who had raised the first flag of revolt against its just authority. In view of this fact, we have eagerly watched the course of South Carolina since the interview referred to above, that we might discern in what faith her people would resume their true relations to the Government. The people of no other State have cherished a stronger or deeper hatred for the Union than they. South Carolina was indeed the cradle of the rebellion. Her politicians had taught the doctrines of nullification for thirty years; in Charleston the secession programme was arranged in 1860, and from the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, in 1861, the first gun was fired that lit the flames of the recent civil war. But that mighty struggle, terminating in the overthrow of the rebellion, has conveyed an enduring lesson of experience and wisdom to the people of that State. It has overturned forever their long-cherished views of State sovereignty, upon which they predicated nullification and secession, and now, in the history of the bloody strife, they recognize the complete vindication of the country's nationality. President Johnson evidently felt that the war, with its triumphant result to the Union, would clearly teach this lesson; and hence his emphatic expressions of confidence in the future loyalty of South Carolina. And the satisfactory manner in which the work of restoration has advanced in the State fully justifies the parting words of confidence with which he bade the South Carolina delegation "go home" to their people and tell them that he had faith in them and in their good intentions and promises, and that he would do all he could to aid them in the work of restoration. The State Convention which assembled at Columbia, several days ago, under the proclamation of Provisional Governor Perry, adopted the following preamble and resolutions as expressing the sense of that body in respect to the results of the war, from which we may gather the spirit in which the South Carolinians are entering upon the work of restoring their proper relations with the Union:

Inasmuch as a fundamental difference of opinion in the presence in character, powers, and policy of the Government of the United States and of the State governments, which existed in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and, after more than three-quarters of a century of political success, culminated in a bloody and exhausting war; and whereas, when a people draw the sword, appealing to the last and highest tribunal known to man, they should abide by its decision in good faith; and whereas, it is neither wise nor politic in the people of the South to continue any longer a contest in which they have been twice defeated—once by political majorities and once by the sword; therefore, we, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, accept, as the results of the war, the principles embraced in the following resolutions, and will sustain them fully and faithfully as a national policy:

Resolved, That the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That sovereignty, a unit, absolute and indivisible, which, in all nations, must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorized representative, within the limits of the organic law—the Constitution—is the Federal Government.

The foregoing are vastly significant, coming, as they do, from South Carolina. They indicate not only the good sense which the people of that State are bringing to bear in the great task of restoration, but also the thorougher revolution which the war has produced in the political opinions of the most extreme men of the South. Before the war they held the State as above the national Government; but now they assert that "the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people," and that "sovereignty, absolute and indivisible," resides alone in the American people and their authorized representative—the Federal Government.

Thus has South Carolina, but lately so hostile to all national principles, set forth, broadly and clearly, the basis of an indivisible Union of the States. Thus, too, has a new and more glorious career been opened up before that hitherto refractory State. She has cast aside, and we hope, forever, the garb of sectionalism, and discarded those narrow political views which her people have so long cherished to the detriment at once of themselves and the nation. Hereafter, a new political philosophy will be taught in the schools of South Carolina, as in all the other rebellious States; no more nullification—no more secession—but the principles of an enduring nationality. The action of the South Carolina Convention fully redeemed the promises made to President Johnson, and forcibly illustrated one of the most important results of the war.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.—Numerous applications have recently been made to President Johnson by the personal and political friends of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to secure his release from confinement at Fort Warren. Within a few days past Mr. B. H. Bingham, of Orange, Ga., has published a letter, addressed to Mr. S. W. Adair, of Atlanta, in which he recounts two interviews which he lately had with he President in reference to Mr. Stephens. The President evidently appreciates the case of the illustrious prisoner, and we have good reason for believing that at an early day he will be set free to return to his home in Georgia, where, we doubt not, he will exert his great influence to promote the work of restoration in that State. The President is reported by Mr. Bingham as having said, in his last interview with him, that "the Government did not forget the sacrifices of any public servant—that, indeed, it would seem hard if in the day of misfortune such sacrifices should not be permitted to plead for him; but that there was a time for all things, which he hoped the friends of Mr. Stephens would understand and duly appreciate. That, acting as Chief Magistrate, he must have a due regard to the general tranquillity and the good of the whole country."

In the New York World of the 29th of September we find the following letter from Hon. George T. Curtis, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Stephens, written in 1860, which has never been published before. We reproduce them as showing the position of Mr. Stephens at a time of extreme peril, when the very thunders of the recent bloody war were heard in the distance:

To the Editor of the World:

I have read with great interest the remarks of the Louisville Journal and the World concerning the long imprisonment of Mr. A. H. Stephens. I happen to be able to bear testimony to the efforts made by him in the autumn of 1860 to prevent a disruption of the Union. After reading the very able and courageous speech which he had made to dissuade the Legislature of Georgia from calling a Convention of the State, I wrote to him from Boston, where I then resided, expressing my sympathy in his efforts, and my desire to do every thing in my power to assist him. His answer I now publish, being unwilling longer to keep private a letter which does him so much credit, although it painfully reminds me of the vain exertions made in the North and in the South to save the country from the disasters prepared for it by the extremists of both sections.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. T. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, September 28.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., NOV. 20, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and esteemed favor of the 23d instant is before me. I was truly glad to receive it, and to know that the general line of policy indicated in the speech made by me before our Legislature met your approval. The times are indeed perilous, and nothing but the prompt and most energetic action on the part of the patriots in all sections of this country can save the Republic. Of this I am confident; but I am not confident, or even sanguine, in my hopes that even this can do it. Still the effort should be made. South Carolina, I suppose, will certainly go out of the Union forthwith—just as soon as her convention meets and can act. My apprehension is that Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi will go, too. If South Carolina would wait to see whether the offending States North would change their position and resume their constitutional obligations, I have but little doubt that Georgia would also. But when South Carolina takes the lead, I have but little hope of either of the other-named States holding back. This, I assure you, may be looked for.

What sort of an adjustment can afterward be made to restore union or effect reconciliation? I do not know. I am certain, however, that nothing short of what was indicated in my speech, to which you refer, can. Should the seceding States be let alone, no force used against them, perhaps an amicable understanding and settlement of the matters in controversy might be made at no distant day. But if resort to arms is once had, all prospect of peace and union, in my judgment, will be gone forever. I write freely and frankly to you. What I say is intended for yourself only, and not for the public, in any sense of the word. When I tell you what I apprehend will be the course of the Georgia Convention, it is only to apprise you of the real state of things here.

There are a large number of our people who will sustain my position, but I feel that the odds are against us. We will do all that we can, and should any decided demonstration be made in Massachusetts, or other Northern States, on the part of any leading Republicans to-night, on the wrongs of which our people so justly complain, it would greatly aid us in our patriotic endeavors to save the Constitution and the Union under it. This is my earnest desire. Thanking you again for your letter, and hoping to hear from you again as to the prospect in Massachusetts, I remain, yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

GEORGE T. CURTIS, Boston, Mass.

☞ The London Times of a recent date condemns in the severest terms the depredations lately committed on our northwest coast by the rebel war-ship Shenandoah. During the past five months, the Shenandoah, regardless of the fact that our civil war had terminated in the overthrow of the rebellion, has been constantly engaged in burning and plundering American merchantmen in the name of the "Confederate States." Captain Waddell, the commander, though possessed of full reports of the cessation of the war and the subsidence of the Richmond Government, yet professes to disbelieve the ruin of the Confederacy, on the ground that his information is derived exclusively from Federal sources. This ples, however, will avail him nothing should he be overhauled by a United States war-vessel; he will be subjected to the penalties of piracy. There is no ground existing on which he can argue the legality of his present conduct, for, as the London Times says, from the moment that peace is concluded between two belligerent powers, all acts of hostility are *prima facie* wrongful, and this rule applies *a fortiori* where the one is so prostrated as to be incapable of making any conditions. The "Confederate Government" closed its career suddenly and completely, and thence all persons claiming to act in obedience to its orders were left to carry on war or make their submission on their own responsibility. Capt. Waddell, in adopting the former course, has done so at his own peril, and he must suffer the consequences. The Times denounces him as a pirate from the time he ceased to act under the authority of a government *in esse*, and says there is no doubt that the Shenandoah is legally excluded from British shelter. "In other words," the Times says, "he is engaged in a private buccaneering raid, and has thereby made himself the enemy of all civilized nations. He may have good reasons of his own for sparing British merchantmen, but there is no good reason that we can see why he should be spared rather than any other pirate if he should chance to fall in with a British man-of-war. It was not his respect for English hospitality, but the vigilance of the Colonial Government that alone prevented a gross breach of our laws when the Shenandoah lay in Australian waters. Justice and policy alike suggest that we should aid the United States in cutting short his lawless career, and putting down outrages so ruinous to commerce and so disgraceful to civilization."

Governor Sharkey's militia, said a dispatch the other day, refuses to organize under the stars and stripes. Only the State flag, the same that flew during the rebellion, is good enough for them to fight under. Are such men to be trusted with the military control of the State? They are the men who, as disbanded rebel soldiers, have committed the most dreadful atrocities on the freedmen. Will they be safe guardians of those same freedmen when reorganized and fly in a State banner?—*Ex.*

This is another of those miserable, lying canards that are sent over the country to mislead, to exasperate, and to prolong the feuds of the hour in reference to matters and things in the South.

If "Governor Sharkey's militia refuse to organize under the stars and stripes," and will do so only under "the State flag, the same that flew during the rebellion," does any man of brains enough to keep him out of fire and water suppose that that gentleman would permit them to organize at all? And, if he were stupid and ignorant enough to permit such a thing, does anybody suppose that the military authorities now in Mississippi would allow the "State flag, that flew during the rebellion," to reappear with or without any organization of the militia for a day or an hour? Would not the display of that flag be a new revolt? And haven't the people of the State nearly all taken the oath of allegiance? and did not the acts of the late State Convention conclusively prove that the leading public men and the people of the State are zealously determined to become again in good faith citizens of the United States? Have they not accepted the free basis, abolished slavery and secession? What is the object of these silly falsehoods of the telegraph and envenomed newspapers and politicians? Are they afraid we shall have a veritable peace throughout all our borders too soon? Would such a consummation interfere with the plans of speculating demagogues who have found rich placers in Government contracts, and fear that they are about to be exhausted and forever closed to the greedy ghouls who coin tears and blood into gold?

A NEW FEATURE.—Captain Morrow, the efficient Provost Marshal, has taken a step in reference to our colored population, which will result much to the advantage of the aforesaid population, and greatly to the comfort and tranquility of our citizens. He acts upon the principle that "a stitch in time saves," and we believe universally and cheerfulness.

HONORABLE.—A desire for reconciliation and peace. Let your hands now show, to the future as well as the present, that you are sincere in that desire. But this act will avail little unless your hearts go with it. In days to come, when you may be called together, and the hand of greeting is held out, let your hearts join with your hands, and by so doing you will be preserved from reviving former animosities. The old one is still tender. We therefore urgently entreat you not to touch it lest you cause it to bleed again.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Seminoles step forward to sign the treaty. The Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees ask time to consider and consult.

Orders from the President of the United States having been received for the sending of a Commissioner or Commissioners to meet the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and other tribes on the borders of Colorado, the Commissioners selected Col. E. B. Parker and M

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

☞ Since the return of peace we have seldom heard from the sea-girt State of Florida, and our attention has been so much attracted by political movements in other States of the South that we have well-nigh lost sight of the work of restoration as it has progressed within her limits. But Florida is evidently keeping pace with her sisters lately in rebellion, and ere long she will fully resume her place as an equal member of the Union. President Johnson wisely chose Judge Marvin as her Provisional Governor, and he is zealously striving to re-establish law and order where revolution and anarchy recently prevailed. We have been exceedingly gratified in reading a speech, delivered by Governor Marvin, a few days since, to the people of Quincy—a speech replete with practical good sense and lofty patriotism. The Governor embraced the occasion to offer to the people of Florida some excellent advice regarding the duties now incumbent upon them in view of adopting a new State Constitution. He counseled the people to discard forever the sectional hatreds engendered by the recent war, for the question of secession has been fully discussed, and decided with such unanimity that now the secession of a State is an impossibility. He assured them that the soil embraced within the American Republic scorns to receive the impress of more than one government at the same time. Florida must be, hereafter, as she had ever been, a member of the Union, and having by her acts in the rebellion destroyed her State Government, her political rights being in abeyance, she must now proceed to organize for herself, on a new basis, a new State Government. Governor Marvin pointed out several features that should be engrafted upon the constitution about to be framed. Every element, he said, that entered into the recent war seemed concentrated upon the destruction of slavery. That system of labor was without a constitutional basis or legal protection when the State Government was overthrown; it was extinguished by military orders and Presidential proclamations, and might be considered as thrice dead and plucked up by the roots; and the Governor very properly assured his audience that any attempt to reinstate slavery would be time and labor spent in vain. He thought, in view of the present disorganized condition of society, that it was well for the State that slavery had passed away forever. Referring to the fact that more than 150,000 colored troops were in the Federal service and had become inured at once to military discipline and the rights of freemen, he asked, if those troops should be turned loose in the South, how long could the system of slavery be maintained, or whose life or property would then be secure? In that event he thought that slavery would disappear in carnage and blood. Now, however, the institution is out of the way, and he thanked God for it.

Gov. Marvin urged that the approaching State Convention should ratify the amendment of the Federal Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. He thought such action on the part of the delegat s would prove their sincerity in the work of restoration, and at once secure the complete admission of Florida into the great sisterhood of States. The Governor took the ground also that the convention, in framing the new Constitution, should incorporate into it a provision admitting persons of color as witnesses in the courts of civil jurisprudence. On this point Gov. Marvin said:

I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, and never was, such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. I believe that is not true, in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often spoken the truth, whilst the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before the court and jury upon their own merits; and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would no doubt, once permitted to testify, find that those not know that every court-room is the theater of more or less false swearing. But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence, that justice is rarely defeated by false witnesses. Perjury is such a monster—has so many and such horrid heads—that the hissing of their tongues makes a sort of Babel of the witness's stand, warring with each other and with reason, and with a thousand circumstances which unravel, reveal, and guard the truth. For some years I occupied the bench, and many are the instances in which I have known guilty parties to go unpunished and innocent persons condemned because people could not come into the court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given the State's prison or the gallows its due and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters. I have much feeling upon this subject, because the impressive and painful lessons of years crowd in upon my memory. You know that the menial classes of all nations are permitted to appear in court, and that, too, not in some instances lords and nobles, have been sent to the gallows on the evidence of house servants. Our colored population are as well qualified to testify as they.

Gov. Marvin takes a hopeful view of the future. He is undismayed by the desolation which the war has spread over so large a portion of the South, and speaks with confidence of the speedy restoration of prosperity and happiness to the people if they will devote themselves earnestly to the great work they are now required to perform. He tells them that suffering has not fallen to their lot alone, for the sacred remains of 200,000 Northern men lie buried in Southern graves. Referring to the immense power of the Government, he truly said that it was never stronger in men, resources, and the affections of the people than when the war closed, and the wonder was not that the South was conquered, but that she was enabled so long to maintain her position in the unequal conflict. He thought the people of Florida should rejoice that they are citizens of a Republic which had so grandly demonstrated its power before the nations of the earth. "Now," said he, "this great, powerful, and honorable Republic is yours. You form a part of it and share in its glory. When a few years shall have passed away, and the exasperations of the present are healed, none will be prouder than yourselves to say, 'I am an American citizen!'"

The speech of Governor Marvin, and the cordial manner in which it is represented as having been received, augur well for the present condition of affairs in Florida. And the people of that State, like those of the other rebellious States, have but to exercise good common sense in dealing with the results of the war that they may quickly regain their old position in the Union and realize a degree of prosperity far surpassing that which they enjoyed prior to the rebellion.

☞ Governor Brownlow, in his message to the Tennessee Legislature, delivered Monday last, advocates a full and universal pardon to the masses of the Southern States who were deluded into the rebellion by designing leaders, but thinks that the leaders themselves should be punished and placed beyond all power to nurture the growth of a new rebellion. He argues in favor of offering all possible inducements to immigration from the States of the North and from Europe, and thinks that Tennessee, with her fertile lands and great mineral resources, presents a grand field for enterprise and wealth. The Governor says that "for the present we have done enough for the negro." There are some negroes to whom, on account of their intelligence and the amount of property they possess, he would not object to giving the right of suffrage; the large majority of them, however, are not to be relied upon because they are "ignorant, docile, and easily to be led by designing men." He believes that a "loyal negro" is better than a disloyal white man. The question of negro suffrage, he argues, is beyond the power of Congress and subject exclusively to the control of the States respectively. He says:

Certain it is that the majority in Congress has no right to expect the Southern States, recently in rebellion, to do that for the colored population of the South which the people of the North have refused to do for a better educated class of free colored men in their own midst. And, being satisfied that the immediate and indiscriminate extension of the franchise to the negroes will so prove as beneficial as many suppose, I cannot recommend the measure for your adoption. * * * * * * *

I think it would be a bad policy, as well as wrong in principle, to open the ballot-box to the uninformed and exceedingly stupid slaves of the Southern cotton, rice, and sugar fields. If allowed to vote, the great majority of them could be influenced by leading secessionists to vote against the Government, as they would be largely under the influence of this class of men for years to come, having to reside on and cultivate their lands. When the people of Tennessee become satisfied that the negro is worthy of suffrage they will extend it, and not before; and I repeat that this question must be regulated by the State authorities, and by the loyal voters of the State, not by the General Government. The Northern States regulate this question, and exclude negroes from the ballot-box, and it would be unjust in them not to allow us to manage this thing for ourselves, as they do.

* * * We cannot hear of any excessive anxiety on the part of the earnest men of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, to change the constitution of their respective States, so as to admit colored men to suffrage. They are distressed because the ballot is not at once thrust into the hands of the ignorant blacks of the cotton States, but they are proposing nothing of the sort for the thousands of free blacks among themselves. A decent respect for consistency and the colored people they have in their own midst should lead them, first of all, to confer upon them a right which they insist the freedmen of the South are entitled to. It being a matter over which the States themselves have paramount control, our friends at the North should begin by setting a good example to less enlightened and patriotic States of the South. As they have a beam in their own eye, they should pluck it out, before taking the mote out of the eye of their Southern neighbors.

The Governor takes ground in favor of admitting colored persons as witnesses in the civil courts, and recommends the passage of a law to that effect. He presents the same argument on the subject with that of Gov. Marvin, of Florida, in his recent speech at Quincy, to which we have referred in another article.

ARMING THE SOUTHERN MILITIA.—We do not like the policy which the President has adopted in Mississippi of arming the militia of that State to preserve order locally, with a view to the total withdrawal of the national forces therefrom.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

We suppose not. Very few of the radicals of the "inextinguishable wrath and hate" class do. If Johnson's policy be carried out there is great danger that there will be an end of sectional hatred and gladiatorial encounters—which would be dreadful to think of; much more to experience.

THE LATE MURDER IN TRIMBLE COUNTY.—In the Journal of Tuesday we mentioned the capture in this city of Thomas and Andrew Talladay, charged with murdering a man in Hunter's Bottom. The murderers are still in the county jail, awaiting requisition from the Sheriff of Trimble county. Since their arrest, all efforts to derive information from them regarding the bloody deed have failed. They are surly and impudent, and altogether evince the unmistakable instinct of desperate men. From the Madison (Ind.) Courier we get the following details of the horrid crime: "On Saturday evening at seven or eight o'clock, a most outrageous case of murder occurred a few miles from this city in Kentucky. Three men and two women had been to Milton, Ky., and on their return, at the time named, they passed through the premises of Mr. Samuel Fulton. Here they commenced tearing down the fences and destroying property generally. Mr. F. went out to see what was the matter, and in a few minutes afterwards his wife, who was at the door, heard him cry 'Murder! Mary! Murder! Murder!' Hastening to the spot, she found her husband lying upon the ground, already dead, having been fatally stabbed by the villainous gang, who had gotten into their carriage again and driven away. It appears that the parties in the carriage were known, having been met on the road by one or two different persons a short time previous to the commital of the deed. Strenuous efforts were being made early Sunday morning to arrest them, but we did not learn whether these efforts were successful. We have our information from one of Mr. Fulton's neighbors, who informs us that the deceased was a good citizen, who had moved some time ago from Switzerland county, Indiana. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and four children."

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

IN THE TWILIGHT.

BY M. W. MAY.

The little child had said its evening prayer with folded hands and closed eyes, and now lay asleep sweetly, peacefully, a smile upon its lips as if angels were visiting its dreams.

The young mother watched its slumber with a shadow upon her face, a shadow of regret, rather than of anxiety or care. It had been a busy day—a day when the pattering of little feet does not give its accustomed music, and the busy interference of restless hands and eager, childish questions are sad intrusions; a day when baby troubles are magnified tenfold, when their rights are contested, the usual innocent sources of amusement questioned or given so reluctantly as to remove one-half the charm; a day all sunshine and soft airs without, but over-hung with clouds that hurry across the face of the domestic sky as rapidly as the foam-capped ripples break against the ocean-beach.

It was hard for the child to reason the justice of being deprived of its accustomed pleasure—to control the restless eagerness for change—and its busy hands were often times sadly in the way, and its prying, inquisitive eyes eager to penetrate forbidden places; and with cruel repulse it was sent back to its low chair in the corner to find amusement in its basket of worn-out toys, when there was so much to awaken curiosity and the desire to bear a part in the hurry and bustle that seemed so delightful to the active child.

There had been no one that day to enter into the little griefs when Dolly's dress had been sadly rent and the block-houses had toppled over in the building, or to share the joy when the rent was drawn together by unskillful fingers that had borne the sharp needle-thrusts with heroic fortitude—no one to answer the childish queries or fulfill the cherished promises that were like fairy castles in the little mind.

But when the curtain of darkness was drawn over the face of day, and night had folded up the mantle of care that morning had flung about the mother's shoulders, she sat down by the little bed to think. She had received the good-night caress, the last, sleepy prattle of the baby lips—all the trials and troubles of the day forgotten—and the young mother tried to forget them too. But we have all felt that pensive, sad regret as evening steals on, bringing the remembrance of duties neglected, which in the daylight stare us directly in the face, to be passed unheeded by. The memory of every unkind, thoughtless word or neglected kindness comes back in the silence of evening; our hearts are softened and filled with a regretful tenderness, and we feel an unusual nearness to that world "just beyond the river," across which our loved ones must shortly journey. We have have all formed good resolves for the coming morrow, for all the morrows of our lives promised gentleness, meekness, patience, charity, long suffering, forbearance, and sought to possess these Christian graces, and exercise them in the right spirit. But when we would do good the evil is present.

Ah, reader, what a life-long struggle to overcome the natural tendency of our corrupt hearts, especially if we are over-careful of the things of this world. And yet these pure, holy desires are neither overlooked nor forgotten. The recording angel takes note of all our better thoughts and impulses, and they are set down to our credit if we endeavor to cultivate and cherish them, if each day tells of something of good resulting from the dove-sent olive leaf which the spirit sends us as a token of good cheer amid the storms and rains and floods of strife, with a firm purpose endeavoring to come out conquerors—and more than conquerors through Him who giveth the victory.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The decisions of this Court have been published in General Orders from Major-General Palmer's headquarters. Willis Berry, a citizen, charged with being a guerrilla, murder, and wounding with intent to commit murder, was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be hanged, but, in consideration of his extreme youth, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Frankfort for ten years. W. T. Garr, a citizen, charged with being a guerrilla, was found guilty, and sentenced to the Frankfort Penitentiary for five years. John Vauters, charged with being a guerrilla; Thomas Kelley, charged with stealing; W. G. Aiken, charged with being a guerrilla, and Jas. Jones, charged with harboring guerrillas and violating his oath of allegiance, were all found not guilty, and have been ordered to be discharged. Robert Britton, charged with being a guerrilla, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but on the recommendation of all the judges, the sentence was remited, and Britton ordered to be discharged.

COMPLETED.—The temporary foot bridge over the Ohio river, between Covington and Cincinnati, was completed on Tuesday, and the work of manufacturing the permanent cables will be commenced forthwith.

☞ Regimental headquarters of the 2d U. S. infantry at Newport Barracks, together with companies A, B, E, F, and H of that regiment, have been put en route for New York harbor, there to remain until further orders.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

THE CHURCHES MILITANT.—Mr. Webster was strongly opposed to the separation which took place some fifteen or twenty years ago in two of the most numerous churches of the country—the Baptist and Methodist—because he regarded such separation as a weakening of the ligaments which bound the country together. A split in the churches, he felt, was ominous of political disintegration, of disunion. How coming events impressed themselves upon the brain of the great man eloquent in his memorable "Reply to Hayne!" The religious bigots of that day abused him not a little for his opposition to ecclesiastical as well as political antagonism. But wasn't he right? Hasn't the logic of events justified, and more than justified, *his* logic? Weren't religious convulsions but the heralds of the civil which followed? Weaken a part of an edifice, and the effect is felt through the whole of it.

The attempt at permanent political separation having failed so signally and disastrously, Union men have been looking with some interest to see whether the new order of things would be strengthened by a reunion of the different churches. The split in the Old School Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches did not take place until the war broke out. Those organizations, to their everlasting credit be it spoken, held firm their religious as well as civil unionism down to the very moment when the fiery coursers of war plunged madly into its abysses.

The prospects thus far for renewed harmony in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches we must confess are not very flattering. The Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church have recently put forth an address which throws cold water upon any reunion, at least for the at present. It animadverts upon Northern Methodism as having become political, and intimates pretty broadly that its clergy "preach another gospel" from that of the original founders of the church. This has greatly excited the Northern brethren, and their organs "pitch into" the Southern Bishops in a very lively manner. The New York Methodist—whose name should be changed to Methodist Politician—even threatens them with civil vengeance if they don't behave better. As impartial and outside critics, we are free to declare that the Southern address breathes a much more Christian spirit than the Methodist does. Take the following as a specimen from one of its editorials:

The policy of conciliation is but an experiment. It is already carried to an extent without a parallel in all history. If it is abused—if our generous treatment of the conquered is to be repaid with insult—if loyal churches are to be attacked because they have aided the Union in the day of its peril, and have given their sanction to emancipation—there may be a reaction which will be neither pleasant nor comfortable to the heads of Southern Methodism. The South has not yet recovered its civil rights, and may so act as to protract its period of probation.

This seems very much like shifting the controversy from religious to political grounds, and sounds like an emanation from a "bloodhound of Zion." Do such infuriated organs imagine that the Government is going to engage in a crusade to compel ecclesiastical reunion and force submission to religious domination at the point of the bayonet? This allusion to the "heads of Southern Methodism" smacks rather too strongly of cutting off the head for the good of the soul through the grace of God, and carries us back a few hundred years, when points of faith were settled by the State, and enforced by sundry sharp and telling arguments not now recognized as valid or orthodox. We pray these reverend belligerents to draw it more mildly. The kind of victory they profess to wish for isn't achieved in this way. Very few sinners even will recognize it in the ring of the metal from the Sermon on the Mount; but they *will* regard it as inspired rather from quite a different source, from a place that shall be nameless. Can't these ecclesiastical gentlemen who sometimes talk so pathetically about the divine virtue of forgiveness practice a little of it themselves for the benefit of the world? Can't they forget and forgive a *little*? Let them turn to Shakespeare, if they don't believe the Bible, and learn what he says about obtaining pardon if strict justice were meted out to fallible mortals. In a common quarrel it is rather probable that both sides may be to blame, and charity would suggest that the past be forgotten. This is the way we must do in the State. Can't the Church be as easily reconciled? Does Christianity make its followers hate each other? Much may, of course be said on both sides. Is it prudent, will it conduce to harmony to say it, however?

In the Episcopal Church there is a rather better spirit exhibited, though there are some who seem disposed to stick it out as long as possible. The Senior Bishop of the church—Hopkins, of Vermont—has issued an admirable address or circular in favor of reunion, which has been generally responded to by the church in North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas, and perhaps in other States. North Carolina delegates have been elected to the General Convention now in session at Philadelphia, and it is quite probable that delegates will be present from nearly all the Southern States. The Bishop of Alabama, it is to be regretted, manifests a morose temper. He some months ago issued a circular to the Episcopal clergy of the State not to use the prayer "for the President and all in authority" prescribed by the canon of the church on the ground that the "authority" referred to means *civil* authority and, inasmuch as there is no civil authority in Alabama, therefore he can't pray for any! For such refusal the telegraph says he has been arrested by order of Major-General Thomas, and the Episcopal Churches of Alabama ordered to be closed. We regret both the Bishop's transcendental mulishness and this order of General Thomas. We don't think the General has any right to close the churches because the Bishop prays or doesn't pray for the President "or any other man." We don't believe the President cares a fig about it, and we hope he will promptly countermand this order. Better leave all such questions to time and the common sense of the people. We do not doubt General Thomas's motives, but we think his philosophy in respect to the order in question at fault. The State cannot, by the genius of our institutions, cross the threshold of the Church and prescribe or prohibit any form of prayer. This is beyond its province. It may be said that the refusal to use the prayer for the President shows a rebellious disposition, and is in fact, a refusal to recognize the authority of the United States. All that may be true, but unless such disposition shows itself otherwise than in properly religious acts the Government, we repeat, cannot touch it without infringing principles held sacred by the great mass of the American people. If a clergyman should preach revolt in his pulpit, should instigate resistence to the Government, the question, then, assumes a very different aspect. The clergyman in that case prostitutes his pulpit and cannot plead its sanctity to shield him from the consequences of his acts.

We are not trying to excuse Bishop Wilmer. We think he has manifested a very improper spirit, and one not at all fit to be imitated either by the laity or clergy of his church. The Mobile Register apologizes for him upon the ground that the obnoxious circular was issued on the 29th of June last. We don't see that that helps the matter any. There has been an elapse of nearly four months since that date, and the Bishop could in an hour have supplemented his circular and made everything straight if he had been disposed to do it.

If the Bishop is so cavenomed that he can't pray for the President of the United States, there is little likelihood that he will endeavor to promote union in the church at large; but we trust that the members of his flock in Alabama are not all actuated by so unamiable a spirit, not to use a harsher term. Religion has ever been a mighty power in every civilized, we might say in every savage state, either for good or evil, and it has lost none of its influence. Now that the war is over, its teachers ought to use it as an agency of harmony, of conciliation, of "brotherly love." Otherwise they will ere long lose a good deal of their power, if they don't incur the contempt of all good men. It is no time now to rake up religious feuds, or to harp upon technicalities or hurl charges or indulge in recriminations, and the reverend gentry of both sides ought to know it. They will only harm their cause by such a course.

☞ A dispatch from R. T. Durrett, dated Burksville, Ky., Oct. 3, says the Crocus well is retubed and flowing a thousand barrels per day. The depth this well has been bored is 190 feet.

☞ Major-General Palmer reached the city from Washington on Wednesday evening. He is again in the midst of his duties.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.—Mr. Seward evidently has a chord that vibrates to the touch of the humorous. He has just perpetrated a good thing and must be voted a regular brick. Governor Sharkey some days since transmitted to the State Department the Constitution of Mississippi, and hoped it would be "satisfactory." Mr. Seward duly acknowledged the reception of the document, as he was in duty bound to do, and promised that the President would give it his prompt attention, which he has no doubt before this done. About a week after this, the Secretary gravely sent the said Constitution to Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, wishing to be informed whether the Mississippi instrument would be "satisfactory" to him and the Bay State. Now of course Governor Andrew has just as much to do officially with the Constitution of Mississippi as Queen Victoria has, and not a whit more. Upon receiving it, he probably smelt a mouse, and concluded that the distinguished Secretary of State meant to perpetrate a joke upon him. Not to be thus caught, His Excellency, with due gravity, sent the suspicious paper to Mr. Wm. L. Garrison, the founder and *Jupiter Tonans* of the old abolition persuasion, with the inquiry whether it would be "satisfactory" to *him*. Upon receiving it, Mr. Garrison, inly, if not grimly, smiled, and proceeded with appropriate solemnity, officially to examine the document. Having done so, he replied, that, though it does not fully embody his "ideas," yet not wishing to "crowd the mourners" "just now" too far, he "consents to ratify it," with the expectation that the Freedmen's Bureau will "prepare the negroes for amalgamation or extermiasation, and thus close up the great work forever." The Constitution of Mississippi has thus been ratified and must now be considered binding "in law and equity!"

Under this cleverly-conceived joke, Mr. Seward has concealed a good stroke of diplomacy. He has effectually spiked the enemy's guns, for how can the radicals assail the Constitution of Mississippi—which is the first one presented to the Government of its kind, and is therefore a representative document—after it has been duly "ratified" by the great Garrison of the party, and all done *officially* through the Bay State Governor? It can't be done! Isn't Mr. Garrison autocrat and High Priest, and isn't *his* ratification authoritative and binding? The dog that shall dare to bark at the Mississippi Constitution after this will be deemed mad, and anybody will be at perfect liberty to dispatch him without the least ceremony. Mr. Seward's health must be improving.

PARAGRAPHS—CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

If you must pick locks, take the auburn, raven, chestnut, or brown ones.

We are against well-executed counterfeits, but for well-executed counterfeiters.

A jest may cut deeper than a curse.

Every wood-sawyer is a Cæsar. He comes, he saws, he conquers.

"Do you believe in a second love?" Oh yes, there may be a *second* love or even a *week* love, but seldom a month love.

It is a wonder that the women don't take cold from standing so continually under waterfalls.

A knavish grocer has a bad weigh.

Man has a far more beautiful empire than woman, for his empire is woman's heart.

The hair should be brought over an unpleasant female forehead as vines are trailed over a wall.

If a man is "a case," we suppose his wife is a casemate.

Women don't keep secrets now any better than formerly. Though so well hooped, they are as leaky as ever.

Every negro soldier is necessarily an officer—he is a color bearer.

A smart man and a silly one are often as intimate as the milkman and the pump.

When an author's quill grows dull and drowsy, it is his nodding plume.

When an old man is angry, he is apt to shake his staff. We know many a General who ought occasionally to give his staff a good shaking.

A live horse is generally better than a dead one, but it isn't desirable to have a horse "alive and kicking."

"Will you take a fine roll this morning?" said a breadman to a good-for-nothing creditor. "Certainly," said the creditor. "Well, lie down and roll to the bottom of the hill."

Most bards know nothing of Homer but his blindness, and their blindness, unlike his, is in their souls.

Some men can be influenced only by the cudgel. Their consciences are as tough as alligators' backs, and their backs as tender as alligators' bellies.

The candidate for office who buys the corruption of moral felons is a more contemptible object than the salesmen of their own independence.

Even a virtuous woman is not attractive if she makes herself a vinegar-cruet, a pepper-box, or a mustard-pot.

The Bible is God's gospel; a pure and lovely woman is God's Eve-angel.

An eminent writer speculates as to the reason why woman is more respected in the United States than in any other country. 'Tis, we guess, because she deserves to be.

Opposites often go together. Chills and fevers are generally associated.

Almost every sentimental book worth reading is an autobiography in disguise.

Beauty may lift the mind to the Creator, but is quite as likely to fix it on the creature.

All systems, however good, require occasional examining and overhauling. Errors and abuses will grow upon them like barnacles upon a ship.

The poet says full many a flower is born to blush unseen—and so is many a maiden, so far as our observation leads.

The traitors of the South may read their history in a nation's eyes, but it will be very poor reading.

As little as we should wish to be dragged upward by our associates, is it desirable to be stunted downward. The trumpet does not more stun you by its loudness than a whisper teases you by its provoking inaudibility.

You seldom see a silly expression among the Hebrews. Gain and the pursuit of gain sharpen a man's visage. We never heard of an idiot being born among them. Many admire the Jewish female physiognomy. We admire it—but with trembling. Jael had those full, dark, inscrutable eyes.

In the negro countenance you will often meet with strong traits of benignity. We have felt yearnings of tenderness toward some of these faces—or rather masks—that have looked out kindly upon one in casual encounters in the streets and highways. We love what Fuller beautifully calls—these "images of God cut in ebony." But we should not like to associate with them, to share our meals and our good nights with them—because they are black.

What avails the insight into sorrow when their sources remain? Of what avail to cut off a few streams from the ocean when the clouds and the billows still exist?

Pray don't fall ill for three or four days to come, unless you have to wait for a cheap coffin-maker.

We don't much like last wills and testaments. A silly old father's dying inclination shouldn't live to thwart a living daughter's passion.

Love and incense are both so pure that they will penetrate the heaviest air and the densest cloud.

Bless the young girls' little filagree hearts! Before they marry, they ought to perform quarantine in cotton and serve two or three years to pies and puddings.

If men do seem devils, it is when, made drunk and callous by the bounty of heaven, they mock and mortify their fellow-men.

There are suspicious men who would search a pin-cushion for treason and see daggers in a needle-case.

When young folks are going to church, they never heed whether in a slow march or a gallop.

A tree planted by a dead parent seems to have its roots within his grave; to strike one seems almost to violate the other.

The true reader loves poetry and prose, fiction and history, seriousness and mirth, because he is a thorough human being, and contains portions of all the faculties to which they appeal.

☞ The Boston Post tells a story of a marriage that took place at one of the city churches last week. The ceremony was to begin at 8 P. M., but the minister having neglected to notify the sexton the couple and their friends were kept waiting on the sidewalk until the outside doors could be unlocked, and it was then necessary to force a boy through a ventilator to remove the bars from the inside doors.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TEST OATH.—Governor Peirpoint, of Virginia, according to a dispatch, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him, has expressed the opinion that the Congressional test oath will not be repealed, and that no man who cannot take it will, in his opinion, be admitted to a seat.

This is precisely the opinion we expressed several days ago upon the question. We do not see how there can be two opinions upon it; and yet there are certain papers in the North which are constantly telling the Southern people that it will be repealed, that they need not be particular about electing men to Congress who can take it, and that, in fact, the men who can take it ought *not* to be elected! We warn the Southern people against such *friends*(?) Those in the North who give the Southern people this advice are especially obnoxious to the Republican members of Congress of every shade of political opinion; and the very fact that those men are advocating the repeal of the oath and advising the South to disregard it in electing Congressmen will go far to cause the whole Republican party in Congress to oppose it in a body.

If the Southern people suffer themselves to be misled by the counsels either of Northern or Southern demagogues and elect men who cannot take the oath in question, the first, direct, and inevitable effect will be to cause the Districts whence they hail to go unrepresented. But this will not be the only effect. The refusal to admit such men will naturally cause irritation and much heated debate, both in and out of Congress, which will tend to mutual exasperation, and will retard the progress of reconciliation now so happily going on throughout the country.

Since the subject has been brought prominently forward and must be deemed to be now well understood in the South, the election by Southern Congressional Districts of men who cannot comply with the law as it stands will be regarded as a fresh exhibition of a contumacious spirit and a determination to ignore or disregard a statute of the country, which will be a sufficient reason with the majority of Congress for inexorably insisting upon its strict enforcement.

The radical members of that body wish to keep the South unrepresented unless negro suffrage shall be forced upon her, and they will be but too happy to seize upon any circumstance that shall cause a new outbreak of sectional hatred and a corresponding strengthening of their hands. The policy of the South is conciliation, pacification. Such a course re-enforces the Administration, and will enable it triumphantly to carry out its friendly intentions in the rehabilitation of the Southern States. It will enable reasonable, fair-minded men in the North to sustain the President. It will give such men something solid to stand upon, something upon which they can make an issue, meet and defeat the radicals, both before the people and in the halls of legislation. A contrary policy in the South will have just the contrary effect in the North, just the contrary effect upon the Executive Administration and upon Congress. This seems too plain to admit of any question, and requires no argument to sustain it. Its bare statement is enough.

If the South elect men who are ineligible, the Northern radicals of the Sumner-Wade-Wilson-Stevens stripe will not be slow to take advantage of the blunder. "See," they will exclaim to the North, "see how the rebellion still lives! See how you are defied! See what sort of men the Southern people have sent to represent them in Congress! See how they designedly defy the laws of the country!" They will declare that secession is scotched, not killed, and they will derive from it an argument in favor of depriving the South as long as possible of civil government, and of governing her consequently by military law measures. This will not only still further increase the burdens of the public debt and keep taxes high everywhere North and South, but it will materially prevent the country from settling down into that state of profound repose and civil industry so necessary to its prosperity and happiness.

The law we refer to was passed in 1862 when the war was fiercely raging, and the circumstances were of course vastly different then from what they are now, and might doubtless be repealed or greatly modified without any danger to the public good or the public safety, which the old Latins used to say is the *lex suprema*, the supreme law. But all this does not affect the law as it stands, and as no man can reasonably doubt it will stand until after the complete organization of Congress. It will not be rescinded to please any man who cannot take the oath in question, and it is utter nonsense to expect it or to talk about such a result.

The South has long been cursed by making up fanciful issues and ignoring stubborn facts. It ought to have learned a profound lesson by the experience of the last five years. Its policy ought now to be based upon realities instead of fallacies and chimeras. Statesmanship must grapple with facts as they exist, however ugly or distasteful they may be. To blink or evade them only makes matters worse. Natural and political laws may be for the time being ignored by a people or a community, but this can be in the nature of the case only for a moment. Those laws will re-assert themselves with redoubled force in spite of every opposition. Witness the illustration of this in the phenomena of the late struggle.

Upon the election of men who can and will take the Congressional test oath by the different Districts in the South depends largely the progress of the work of reclothing her with the comely and beautiful garments of civil law and self-government. We have heretofore published the oath, but, for general information, we give the entire act in which it occurs, which reads as follows:

CHAPTER CXXVIII.—An act to prescribe an Oath of Office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God;" which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, House of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

☞ The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people of Connecticut several days ago in the proposition to strike out the word "white" from their State Constitution, so as to extend the privilege of voting to the free men of color. The majority against the proposition is five thousand votes, which is very considerable in view of the number of voters in the State. Only a few days before the Connecticut election the people of Colorado voted directly upon the same question in the ratification of their Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, and they also decided against negro suffrage by a majority of five to one.

These elections are very significant at this time, occurring, as they have done, in the very midst of the agitation which the advocates of negro suffrage have raised at the North. They have demonstrated the clear judgment of the people, acting in despite of the radical politicians whose extreme devotion to the negro has led them to subordinate to him the character and interests of the white man. The result should be received by the radicals as an emphatic rebuke from the honest intelligence of the country, and induce them to forego, for a time at least, the discussion of a theory which can never be reduced to general practice in this country. The radicals should for a moment reflect upon the gross injustice of urging negro suffrage upon the late rebellious States, in which the negro population is as ignorant as it is large, while the people of Connecticut and Colorado, where the negroes are few in number and generally intelligent, refuse to confer the privilege upon them.

We rejoice that the question in both Colorado and Connecticut was submitted to the people upon its own merits, it being whether or not *negroes* should be allowed to vote. No question of "intelligence," or "morality," or "property" was considered in the election, the result of which shows that the popular judgment, in the two States, is against negro suffrage upon any conditions. This is the true ground upon which to discuss the subject. "This Government," in the language of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, "is a Government of white men," and we shall always oppose the conferring of political power upon the negro population, not only from the fact that they lack the virtue and intelligence necessary to faithful citizenship, but because of their race and color The line of separation between the white and black races is by nature a broad and deep one, and they can never be safely associated in the same body politic upon terms of equality. Let the negroes go free, but let all political power in this country be retained exclusively in the hands of white men, whose blood will admit of a common nationality. The decision just given to this question by the people of Connecticut and Colorado will go far toward settling the controversy in every other State, and will exert an important influence upon the question of admitting the representatives from the Southern States into Congress next winter.

THE PROCESS OF PARDONING.—We fear the President will kill himself if he do not simplify and shorten the process of granting pardons. We don't see how it is possible for him to give personal attention to one in a score who are waiting for Executive clemency, and who he intends, of course, shall receive it. He will have to depend upon assistants, or the work will not be half done by the close of his administration.

It seems to us, therefore, that another amnesty proclamation will be indispensable. It is supposed that the excepted classes number at least sixty or seventy thousand. Now, the expense to each one of these in going to Washington and returning, with the necessary hotel expenses there, can hardly be less than three hundred dollars. This will make an aggregate of eighteen million dollars! This is a heavy sum for the South to pay, impoverished as her people are. But only the richer persons can possibly bear the expense at present, so that many of the poorer and perhaps more deserving persons will be prevented from obtaining Executive clemency at all for the present if the system now in vogue be kept up. We think that a general amnesty, greatly reducing the number of the excepted classes and granting a pardon upon certain conditions, would be proper, and tend to expedite the process of pacification which is going on.

What objection can be urged to such a proclamation if the pardons in question are to be granted at all? But they *are* granted every day. What is done in six days by a wearisome process might be done in half an hour by a proclamation. The granting of the clemency might be made contingent upon certain conditions, to be complied with by the parties receiving it in such a way as to prevent any detriment to the interests of the country or any danger of disturbing the public tranquillity.

We trust the President will soon relieve himself from the burdens which must now so sorely oppress him in this respect. His life is of vast importance to the whole country, and anything that can militate against his health he ought sedulously to guard against. It is a duty he owes alike to his country and himself.

☞ The New Orleans papers record the death of Mr. Maurice Barnett. Sr., at the age of 89 years. Mr. Barnett was one of the most extraordinary specimens of vigorous longevity we ever knew. Nine years ago, at the Presidential election, he exhibited all the zeal, mental and physical robustness, and enthusiasm in the cause that distinguished any young man of half his age. We doubt whether he was ever sick. He was remarkable for his abstemious habits, as the old Creoles and French of Louisiana usually are, and to this circumstance is undoubtedly due the wonderfully hale old age which they so frequently reach. The fast young fellows of the present day, who die before they should be out of their leading strings, would do well to make a note of this.

☞ What a mother can do is thus told by the Worcester (Mass.) Spy: "On Wednesday forenoon, as the wife of John Mackenzie was drawing water from a well in Northbridge Center, her little son Walter stepped too near the well, lost his balance in some way, and fell head first into the well, which is about twenty feet deep. Mrs. Mackenzie, finding the means at hand inadequate to the rescue of her son from his perilous situation, descended into the well, without any ladder or help, and brought her son up safely."

☞ Even the New York Evening Post objects to Sumner's sweeping scheme of centralization and military government. The Post is radical enough in all conscience, but it can't stand Sumner's consolidation and royalty. Only the very small and very malignant radicals can do this.

☞ One of the richest men in New York is said to keep his daughters, married and single, busy cutting off coupons for a whole afternoon and evening before interest day; when the cutting is done, the eldest daughter herself sweeps out the room to intercept waifs and estrays.

☞ James Monroe, the sixth President of the United States, died in New York so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of his friends. They remain in a cemetery in School street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

☞ In Cyprus the cholera is aggravated by the terrible fever season of the country. On the approach of the scourge all the European inhabitants fled from the town of Larnaca to the m

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal].

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 4.

The election returns are coming in slowly, and indicate that the vote for Governor between Fisher and Humphrey will be quite close. Humphrey is probably elected. He was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. Mr. Porter, the candidate for Judge of the High Court of this district, is, as far as heard from, 200 ahead of his competitor, Mr. Handy. Judge Porter is opposed to receiving the testimony of negroes as competent evidence against white men. His election is regarded as a great triumph by the party which contends that the action of the Convention freeing the slaves leaves them in the position occupied by free negroes before the war, and that State laws apply alike to freedmen and free blacks. As far as heard from, two representatives have been elected who are in favor of this construction of the action of the Convention. FRANK.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, October 5.

On inquiry in the proper source I learn that the absence of Gen. Thomas from Nashville will delay for a short time the action on the question withdrawing the troops from Kentucky. Opinion in military circles favor keeping a force there for the present, but it is supposed that Gen. Thomas will reduce the garrisons to the smallest possible number, with no power to interfere with civil matters.

The court martial in the case of Col. Crane met this morning, but adjourned until to-morrow to summon important witnesses. W. Semple, Louisville, has been telegraphed for.

No charges against Dr. Houston have yet been filed at Gen. Thomas's headquarters.

It is authoritatively denied that Hood, of the House, and others, intend to impeach Brownlow. It is charged that Brownlow circulates the rumor to keep up discord in the State.

A large amount of confiscated rebel property in all parts of the State is advertised for sale this month by the United States Marshal. Proceedings for a similar purpose are going on in all the courts sitting.

The Tennessee Conference was very largely attended, the question of the reunion of the Church North and South being under discussion.

The bill repealing the franchise act will be introduced shortly, and an exciting struggle ensue.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5, 1865.

Brevet Major-General Hazen relieves Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnston as commander of this military district.

By returns from the Freedmen's Bureau, now being made out, it appears that on the first day of October there were 2,177 negroes under the care of the Government at Camp Nelson, Ky., all of whom are to be sent off by the last of the month.

The refugee camps at Nashville, Memphis, Clarksville, Louisville, Paducah, Columbus, Henderson, and Chattanooga have all been broken up.

Seven hundred darkies left here during the past week for their old homes in the State, where they will readily obtain employment from their old masters.

A grand demonstration and meeting of negroes took place at Edgefield to-day. They marched through the city with banners, &c. Gen. Fiske made a speech to them, exorting them to industry, &c., and telling them they would not be supported by the Government in the future, but must depend on themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church reassembled in St. Andrew's Church at 10 A. M., the full quorum of clergymen and laymen being present. A delegation from the diocese of North Carolina was announced to their assembly. A delegation from the diocese of Texas was admitted yesterday.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Meade that during the session of the Convention a day be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Hinsa, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute declaring that gratitude was due to the Almighty for the restoration of the authority of the Government over the whole country, and for the abolition of slavery.

Both resolutions were withdrawn, it being understood that a resolution of a similar character would be presented by the House of Bishops.

Rev. C. B. Lock, of Delaware, offered a resolution relative to the death of Vice-Admiral Dupont, who was a delegate from the diocese of Delaware to the last Convention.

Rev. Dr. Mahone, of Maryland, offered a resolution relative to the death of Rev. W. F. Wyatt, of Maryland.

Resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of R. Howell Gardner, lay delegate from Maine to the Convention, and Rev. W. W. Creighton, of New York.

Hon. S. S. Ruggles, of New York, offered a resolution of the Convention of the diocese of New York making the provincial system of division of the dioceses of Church in the United States to be established.

Mr. Ruggles said the object of the resolution was to increase the number of dioceses in the country.

The resolution was made the special order for Friday, at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Harris stated that the delegation of the diocese of Pennsylvania has been instructed to offer resolutions of a similar character relative to the provincial system of dividing dioceses, and would do so at a future time.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of the committee appointed to prepare an additional Book of hymns, offered a resolution for the printing of five hundred copies of the additional hymns prepared by the committee, for the use of the Convention.

The Convention resolved to meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 3 P. M.

The resignation of Hiram Cape as Treasurer was received, but not accepted.

It was stated for the first time in fifteen years that the Convention convened with a balance of twenty dollars.

Judge Churchill, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Canons to inquire into the expediency of amending the canons of the church so as to prohibit any clergyman or candidate for holy orders from entering the army or navy except in the capacity of chaplain. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Times' Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury recently received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, transmitting a suggestion made by citizens of Ohio in reference to the employment of freedmen along the Mississippi, under the direction of officers of the Government, or otherwise, in repairing the broken levees on the lower coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment to thousands of freedmen now out of work, and to enable to aid the land-owners of Mississippi in restoring all the country to its former condition. In order to reimburse the Government for the labor performed by these men, it is proposed, after the completion of the levees, that a tax be levied upon the land-owners benefited by the improvement.

Secretary McCulloch referred the matter to the Commissioner of Freedmen Affairs, with the following indorsement:

"Assuming the condition of the freedmen and of the part of country as represented, it would appear advisable that some plan to meet the exigencies of the situation should be devised."

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, referred the papers to Col. Eaton, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, who, having been connected with freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, was deemed competent to place the matter in a proper light.

Colonel Eaton in his report says: Some levees were destroyed by our armies. They have never been cared for by the General Government. They could be filled at present. It seemed to me as part of a military work connected with the war. The war is closed, and should the General Government take upon itself the special expense, and especially discharging the duties of municipals and States? The Government can no more assume to repair all the damage done by the rebellion than it can assume the rebel debt. The people owning property in the levees will not, of course, [illegible] Government is interested in the property of each locality of the country. The Secretary [illegible] matter will [illegible] to control all his relations.

Washington, Oct. 5.

The rebel General Pillow arrived here this morning.

It is said that Mr. Russell, postmaster at Davenport, C. W., has been removed, and Geo. N. Sanders appointed in his stead.

Several weeks ago, a lady friend made application to the State Department for a passport for General Beauregard, that he might avail himself of the official order permitting officers to voluntarily exile themselves during the pleasure of the Government; but it is understood that some Southern lady, who was to-day in the President's house, is interesting herself to procure for him the Executive clemency.

Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Mississippi, informs the Bureau here that he has notified the judicial officers and magistrates of the provisional government of Mississippi that when they allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts, the officers of the Bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but secure them every assistance in the discharge of their duties. Colonel Thomas writes that the Mayor of Vicksburg having signified his willingness to allow colored people the right [illegible] and to impose the same and no more imposition on negroes through State laws or city ordinances as would be imposed on any white person committing the same offense, officers of the Bureau at Vicksburg have been instructed in no case to interfere with the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties, and not to take cognizances of case coming within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Vicksburg, but to turn all such cases over to the Mayor for trial.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon says the cholera at Palma Majorica has carried off many people. There is no diminution of the disease. A panic prevails there. It has also appeared at Cinderala. It is now admitted that about seventy pilgrims died at Port Mahon. The cholera has broken out west of Port Mahon.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.

Richmond papers of to-day contain a letter from Gov. Pierpont in answer to an interrogatory of J. W. Lewellen touching the eligibility of candidates. The President says: It is painful at this time, in the distracted condition of the State, when so many are petitioning for pardon, and meetings are being held in large numbers in every county, passing resolutions declaratory of the loyalty of the people to the Federal Government, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the Constitution of United States, which is in these words, to-wit: Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and the qualification of its own members, has passed joint resolutions declaring that all of its members shall take the oath to which I now refer; that resolutions prescribing the oath will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientiously subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take the oath.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 5.

Gen. Humphreys is elected Governor of Mississippi, according to all accounts, by ten thousand majority.

G. L. Potter, anti-negro testimony, is elected to the high Court by three thousand majority.

There is considerable speculation as to Humphreys' election. Humphreys was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and not eligible to office till pardoned. It is understood that Gov. Sharkey will use all his influence to procure his pardon. No doubt is entertained of his success.

As near as can be ascertained, the new Legislature will be composed by a majority of anti-negro testimony men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The Times's Washington special says: An erroneous impression prevails with the public as to the number of pardons thus far granted by the President. Some estimates place them as high as twenty-five thousand. We have ascertained, on official authority, that the number to and including the warrants signed this day amount to but two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight. Among those pardoned is L. Pope Walker, the first rebel Secretary of War, the man who gave the order to open fire upon Fort Sumpter.

It is proper to state that the Cabinet decline to recommend the pardon of any of the excepted classes, except in cases under the thirteenth exception, known as the $20,000 class.

The Secretary of War has before him a communication, signed by prominent Senators and Representatives in Congress from all States, earnestly protesting against the mustering out of the twenty-four regiments of veteran reserves now in service. They ask if it is intended to reduce the troops to the peace footing of the establishment, that the volunteer forces now scattered throughout the country and anxious to be mustered out be dispensed with first, thus leaving in the service only the regular army and the veteran reserves, which, combined, amount to fifty-seven regiments. Most of these regiments need recruiting.

They also ask that permission be granted to veteran reserves to recruit their regiments up to the full number. It urged as one of the reasons for retaining these troops that most of them have received long term of service such bodily injuries as to unfit them for the ordinary business avocations; and, as they promptly and patriotically volunteered to put down the rebellion at its commencement, they claim to be retained in the service, and especially as it is now known that a regular force will be required equal to that of the regular army and the veteran reserves combined.

Secretary Stanton holds the matter under advisement and for consultation with Gen. Grant on his return to this city.

The bonds have been executed and approved in the following cases of newly appointed receivers and disbursing agents: Milton Barlour, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; James Rowe, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph Cushman, Olympia, Washington Territory; Wm. Montgomery, Alabama; Dexter C. Bloomer, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Almanson Eaton, Stevens's Point, Wisconsin; Wm. Boase, Indianapolis, Indiana; John Kirkwood, Little Rock, Arkansas; Henry Warren, Dodge City, Kansas. The two named are designated as United States depositories.

Among those in attendance at the White House to-day seeking pardons were Robert Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, and the rebel General Peck. General Pillow obtained an interview with the President, and thanked him for the Executive clemency. Mr. Molevorti also had an interview with the President, and, as rumor has it, in behalf of Gen. Beauregard.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington, Oct. 5th, says: In regard to freedmen's affairs, one of the Assistant Commissioners who has just completed a tour through Western Alabama, reports that the negroes are in the main industriously at work, but that the crops are poor, and it is thought they will not be sufficient to sustain the population.

The greater part of the inhabitants are indisposed to operate with the Freedmens' Bureau officers, and refuse to consider the results of the late rebellion decisive. It is declared by a but little loyalty among the majority of the whites, and that they regard the oath of allegiance as a mockery, to be broken whenever convenient, though exceptions in these respects are mentioned as exceptions in these respects.

The Light-house Board is constantly directing the re-establishment of the light-houses along the Southern coast destroyed by the rebels during the late war. Large appropriations will be required to put the coast in the condition it was in prior to 1861.

Nearly every light-house from Cape Henry down the Atlantic and Gulf coast, with the exception of a few in Florida, were destroyed by the enemy, the structures being torn town and houses broken or carried away.

The Secretary of the Interior has answered the following questions raised under the homestead law and presented for ruling since 1862: First—Can a pre emptor file his declaratory statements upon a tract of land previously entered under the homestead law? Answer—Yes, if at the time his declaratory statements are accompanied by his affidavit that he had actually made his settlement prior to the date of the homestead claimant.

Second—Can two or more parties enter the same tract under the homestead law? Answer—They cannot. The tract should be awarded to one applicant. If two or more apply for the tract at the same time it should be awarded to the party making the highest bid for the privilege of making the entry, and the sum thus bid should be credited to the United States in the returns as an excess with a memorandum of the facts.

Third—Can a party enter under the homestead law a tract upon which a pre-emptor has filed his declaratory statement? Answer—So can if he files his affidavit that there is no preemption settlement upon the same, and makes his entry subject to the pre-emptor's claim, in case such claim should be established after notice to and hearing of the parties concerned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The proceedings of the military commission at Cincinnati, before whom Gen. Saint Georges Grenefel was recently tried on the charges of conspiracy, in violation of the laws of war, to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and conspiring to lay waste that city of Chicago, was promulgated by the War Department to-day. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced by the commission to be hung, but in consideration of the recommendation of the members of the court and the success of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, President Johnson commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life at the Dry Tortugas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The Herald's Florence, Italy, correspondent gives an account of some mysterious communications and interviews which have lately been passing between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel, which are supposed to be the [illegible] of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Austria, the settlement of the Roman difficulty, and the shearing of the Pope of his temporal power.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.

A great mass meeting of negro freedmen was held in Edgefield yesterday, over six thousand being present. An address was made by Brig.-Gen. Fisk. He rejoiced that the negroes of Tennessee were free as God intended them to be, and that they must prove themselves entitled to the blessing of freedom by industry, soberness, and honesty. His duty was to see that they did their duties, and also to see that they [illegible] their duties. He wanted to [illegible] witness stand [illegible] and on the great continent, [illegible] other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

General Fisk states that during the past week six or seven hundred negroes have been sent to their former homes in different parts of the State and have commenced with their former owners to work for wages.

There will be a general clearing out of [illegible] here, arrangements having been effected to procure them labor in different parts of the South.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Judge J. D. Caton, in a note to the Associated Press, dated in this city to-day, says that in reference to the reported conversation between Gen. Grant and himself upon Mexican affairs, that Mr. Smith certainly misunderstood him, if his version of the conversation is correctly reported.

Judge Caton says he was never on a train from Cincinnati with Gen. Grant, to his knowledge, but that he did once have a casual conversation with that officer, in which Mexico was alluded to. In that conversation General Grant in no way intimated to him that it was the purpose of the Government to interfere in Mexican affairs.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

The Republican's New Mexico correspondent, under date of September 15th, says: A gentleman from Santa Fe reports the arrival at [illegible] rez at that place, supposed to be en route to the States.

The report is doubtful that Col. Chanese is elected to Congress from New Mexico over Col. Pyara by 1,500 majority.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CHICAGO, October 6.

In the United States District Court to-day Judges Davis and Drummond decided that in Wisconsin and Illinois a married woman may sue other persons, her husband included, in her own name, to recover her own estate.

S. M. Felker, recently arrested here and taken to Ohio, charged with complicity in the default of sixty thousand dollars in Government bonds at Westfield, Ohio, has returned home. He proved to be an industrious detective on the track of villians.

The Board of Foreign Missions closed their labors to-day, after an interesting session, to meet at Pittsfield, Mass., on the third Wednesday in September, next year. The attendance has been large throughout.

Senator Ramsay, of Minnesota, Ex-Governor Bandall, and Major-General Hurlbut were here to-day.

General Sherman addressed a large railroad meeting at Des Moines last night, and had a brilliant reception to-day.

The St. Louis Common Council left for home this evening after their Eastern tour.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

The Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock. Dr. Higbee stated that two deputies from Tennessee were present, but, owing to the absence of that diocese, were unable to present certificates. He moved that the names of the Tennessee deputies be placed on the roll, which was carried.

The Committee on Canons, appointed yesterday, reported favor of the adoption of a new canon prohibiting clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church from entering the military or naval service of the United States except in the capacity of chaplains, or to enter any military or naval school except as chaplains or professors of instruction.

A message was received from the House of Bishops enclosing an address from the Episcopal Church in Canada to the Convention of Clergical delegates of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Berin, of Canada, was presented to the Convention and made a few remarks. He is the well known author of the Catechism bearing his name, and visits Philadelphia as the bearer of the address above mentioned.

Rev. Tulford, Lord Bishop of Canada, made a few remarks in relation to the connection between the Church in England and America.

The question was discussed of altering the canon which allows the Bishop to distribute Easter alms.

A motion to re-commit the question with instruction was lost, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Rev. Dr. Cummins then rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House offers its profound gratitude to God that we have among us our brethren from the dioceses of Texas, North Carolina, and Tennessee that we recognize their presence in our midst as a token and pledge of the future entire restoration of the union of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, hoped the resolution would not pass. He was glad to receive the brethren of the South, but was opposed to uttering down in humiliation to meet them. He was glad to see them, but considered the passage of such a resolution a premium for rebellion. He was opposed to it.

Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the matter on the table.

The motion was lost—yeas 44, nays 40.

Dr. Howe said the resolution would pass the house by a large majority. He gloried in victory, and was pained at the degraded condition in which the colored people were kept at the North, but if we work with the feeling of patriots, we ought to remember how large a part of the Episcopal Church is implicated in the South. If we can hold out the olive branch to our brethren of the South, we ought to do so. He welcomed our brethren of North Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee with open arms, and was glad to see them. Their presence gladdened our hearts.

Rev. Mr. Cummins trusted that when the resolution was offered it would be passed without debate, and in the spirit which had been expressed by the last speaker.

Dr. Howe urged the passage of the resolution. The resolution was then passed.

The question of the provincial organization of dioceses was then called up.

Mr. Ruggles moved to refer the question to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Vinton stated that the matter be referred to a committee of one from each diocese.

Rev. Dr. Wharton declined to accept the amendment, as he believed a committee of nine would be as fully competent to attend to the duties.

Judge Otis said he had moved for a committee of nineteen with a view of reorganizing the dioceses of the whole country.

Dr. Mason explained that the committee could only consider the subject and report to the Convention; no definite action could be taken by them.

Judge Otis accepted the amendment, consisting of nineteen.

Dr. Mahon, of Maryland, moved that the report of the committee be made at the next Convention.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the proposed new canon relative to clergymen entering the military and naval service except as chaplains.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 22d ult. for New York, put in here short of coal. She reports landing some prisoners at Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd, who made an attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thos. Scott, and put to hard labor wheeling sand. The quartermaster of the vessel was arrested for having aided him in his effort to escape.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

Matamoras advises say that Cortinas's, Canales's, and Escovede's combined forces are marching on Matamoras with 1,200 Liberals, robbing and plundering the whole country. Cepk, the Imperialist commander, is concentrating between Matamoras and Monterey. 900 Belgians and Mexicans defeated 3,500 Belgians near Earomaro, State of Michoacan, on the 27th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms, and 6 pieces of artillery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Mathew Galloway, the postmaster at Memphis and editor of the Memphis Avalanche, when the city broke out, had an interview with the President to-day, and has received full pardon.

The President has directed the removal of W. O. Russell, postmaster at Davenport, Iowa, and appointed Gen. Sanders in his place.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has arrived in town.

Major-General Blair returned from St. Louis this morning.

Receipts from internal revenue on Thursday were $1,651,117.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Semi-official news is received to-day from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Gen. Ulligga (Republican) attacked and took possession, in August, of the City of Paral, defended by the French. He inflicted great loss on the enemy. The Republican Gen. Mejia was killed in the battle. The French were coldly received in the City of Chihuahua. Gen. Bruevoct circulated a proclamation, printed in the City of Mexico, stating that he had been welcomed by the people. The next day; however, he declared martial-law in the State.

Maximillian's proclamation of the 3d of September is said practically to re-establish slavery in Mexico. He calls the slaves working men and their masters patrons.

Gen. G. B. Humphreys, it is understood, was pardoned to-day by the President. This will render him eligible to the Governorship of Mississippi, to which office he will probably be elected.

Walter Leonox, formerly Mayor of Washington, has, after confinement of 21 months, been released from Fort McHenry. He left this city as the outbreak of the civil war, but was subsequently arrested in Baltimore and imprisoned as above on charge of being a rebel emissary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The President this evening received the following dispatch from Gov. Holden:

RALEIGH, Oct. 6.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The convention has just passed the following by a unanimous vote:

"That the ordinance of the convention of the State of North Carolina ratified on the 21st of November, 1859, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and all acts, abstracts, and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopted amendments to the said Constitution, are now and all times, since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of May 20th, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded, and abrogated, and said supposed ordinance is now and all times has been null and void."

The Convention will dispose of the slavery question to-morrow. The State election will be fixed for the first Thursday of November.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Gen. Fenton this morning deposited with the Manhattan Company, for credit of the State, $20,000, received from the Government on account of the claims of New York for money advanced in 1861 for the equipment of regiments, &c.

The first yesterday for $1,500, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Lady Thorne in three straight heats. The other horses were George Wilkes and Lady Emma.

The Herald has in full the message of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, to the State Convention. He says North Carolina attempted in May, 1861, to separate herself from the Federal Union. This attempt involved her, with other slaveholding States, in a protracted and disastrous war, the result of which was a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on her part, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered into the rebellion a slaveholding State; in other respects, so far as her existence as a State and her rights as a State are concerned, she has undergone no change. The President of the United States wisely determined that her existence as a State should not be extinguished, and under that clause of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to every State a republican form of government, her people, in convention assembled, have the right to [illegible] the Constitution and adopt such measures as would restore the State to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and thus secure once more to the people thereof the benefit and blessings of unity. My belief of the policy of the President in this respect, which is as broad, as liberal, and as just as the Constitution itself will be approved by the great body of people of the United States; and that period is not distant when, if we tone ourselves and are properly regardful of the reasonable expectations of our friends in other States, our Senators and Representatives will resume their seats in Congress, and when our State will enjoy, in common with other States, the protection of just laws under the Constitution of our fathers. I take it for granted you will insert in the Constitution a provision forever abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude in North Carolina, and that you will submit the Constitution, when altered and amended, to the people of the State at the ballot-box for ratification or rejection. I do not doubt that the Constitution thus altered and amended will be ratified by an immense majority.

NEW YORK Oct. 6.

The Post's Washington special says: Garrett Davis to-day headed another Kentucky delegation to urge the removal of General Palmer from command in that State.

The ex-rebel Gen. Inbodeu is here. His pardon is believed to be drafted.

The office of Provost Marshal in Washington was abolished to-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, Oct. 6.

Detectives have arrested four men in this city for having passed counterfeit United States currency, and a large quantity of the spurious money has been recovered, including $100s, $20s, $1s, and 50 cent scrip.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The commandant at the Navy-yard here, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department, has issued an order prohibiting the collection of funds from the workmen for political purposes; also against the employment of any men about the yard for party electioneering.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.

Mr. Dimintry, one of the editors of the Richmond Bulletin, has been released from arrest.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.

The case of Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla, has been referred by General Stoneman to the authorities at Washington, in accordance with orders from President Johnson to General Thomas.

All negro troops have been withdrawn from East Tennessee, with the exception of one company, which is guarding stores, and have not been replaced by white troops.

The testimony for the prosecution in the Crane case commences to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

A special to the Times, dated Washington, October 6th, says: Among the watch-and-wait company at the White House for the past three days was R. Barnwell Rhett, of the Charleston Mercury, son of Hon. R. Rhett. Mr. R. finally got an audience with the President, and, with the assumption of great confidence, proffered his advice to Mr. Johnson as to the policy that should be pursued toward the South, and more especially South Carolina.

Mr. Rhett then visited the Freedmen's Bureau, and stated to General Howard that his family had some negroes, several hundred in all, in Alabama, for whom he wanted an order of transportation that they might be brought in the Government's express to South Carolina, where it appears these negroes belong, and whence they were hurried by their owners when General Sherman arrived in Savannah and was threatening the liberation of slaves under the military occupation.

Mr. Rhett made this absurd demand in such an arrogant and impudent manner that Gen. Howard's temper was roused to order a guard to eject the offender, but Rhett vamosed before the order could be executed.

The Times's Richmond correspondence has the following from Mr. C. P. Dimitry, who was arrested and consigned to the city jail last Saturday for an offensive article in the Commercial Bulletin, has been released to-night on signing the following parole:

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF PRISONS, }
LIBBY PRISON, Oct. 5, 1865. }

I, Charles J. P. Dimitry, hereby give my parole of honor that I will not leave the city of Richmond without permission of Major-General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, or his successor in office; and that while this parole is binding I will not criticise, write, or publish anything concerning the administration of the Government of the United States. This restriction to be binding and canceled by the highest military authority existing at the time in this State.

[Signed] C. P. DIMITRY.

Witness: L. HEBISRADT, Second Lieutenant 20th N. Y. S. M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Robert E. Lee, ex-General-in-Chief of the rebel armies, was installed President of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., on last Monday. The ceremonies were of a very unassuming character, in compliance with General Lee's request, but contrary to the wishes of many connected with and interested in the College, who desired to have the installation attended with a great deal of pomp and display.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington 6th, says: The activity of the demand for public lands continues with remarkable increase throughout all the West. The reports of the local land agents, to the general land office of the business transacted during the month of September, indicate the extent of sales.

The office of Boonville, Missouri, reports 28,000 acres of Government lands taken up and actually settled upon besides the net cash sales, which amounted, during the same month, to three thousand dollars. Similar remarkable cash are mostly alternate reserved railroad sections, which sell at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. At Fort Dodge, Iowa, nearly five thousand acres of railroad lands were sold and settled upon, and at Menasa, Wis., two thousand five hundred dollars from cash sales.

It is reported that Gen. Horace S. Sanders, of Wisconsin, lies dangerously ill with consumption in this city, and little hope exists of even partial recovery.

The statement that the new 5-20 bonds of the $1,000 denomination were ready for sale was in a measure premature. Only six hundred bonds have been printed and perfected, it is true, but it is purposed not to commence the delivery of the bonds till there is a sufficient stock of all denominations to fill the subscriptions as they come in. This will be in the course of ten days.

Detectives are digging away at the one hundred dollar counterfeit interest note counterfeiting case. It is understood that a large amount of conclusive evidence has been unearthed in different parts of the country, and that several persons have been arrested or put under surveillance in connection with it. The whole story of that wonderful transaction will transpire in due time.

Private information said to have been received by certain parties announcing positively the election of B. G. Humphreys, a rebel Brigadier General, as Governor of Mississippi. There is some speculation as to his eligibility. The assertion that he is unpardoned may prove untrue. Southern papers here say that he certainly applied for pardon, that he was recommended for Executive clemency by Governor Sharkey, and that he would scarcely presume to solicit the suffrage of the State without an intimation that it would be forthcoming in the event of his election. If he has it not already in his pocket, his canvass for Governor has been made with the knowledge and consent of the Government authorities, if not at their instigation. As a corollary, his pardon is certain.

Mr. Humphreys was expelled from West Point by a court-martial in 1827, before graduating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Before the Wertz Commission Augustus Fleych, of the 88th Pennsylvania cavalry, testified: He was taken prisoner to Andersonville. Captain Wertz was sick in August for a month. Meanwhile Lieutenant Davis was in command. He never heard or saw Wertz shoot or injure a man.

Cross-examined by Colonel Chipman—Witness was the hostler of Wertz, and obtained a place outside the stockade because there was not enough to eat; the stockade was very close; he knew Wertz was sick in August, because he heard so; Wertz would curse a man for nothing at all, and would sometimes pull fellows along roughly.

M. S. Harris, of the 5th New York cavalry, testified that he was a prisoner at Andersonville from July 29 to November 1, 1864. He was sergeant of a division. They commenced removing the dead line on the 10th of September. About this time Wertz ordered a sutler to leave the stockade for extortion, and told the men to help themselves, reserving the vegetables for the sick. Wertz told him the camp was organized, and provisions would be more abundant and regular. Wertz also increased the rations and the supply of wood. Parties were permitted to go outside and cut and bring in the wood under guard, and such as had blankets were allowed to gather pine.

There were plenty of wells in the stockade, but those who acquired them by purchase or dug them kept them for their own use. He would sell a cup of water for a chew of tobacco.

Witness said he had written several letters to the New York News purporting to give a statement of facts, to see justice done.

Question. Do you not know that paper was in sympathy with the rebellion?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Didn't you know it was called a copper-head?

Answer. I did not know it when I wrote the letters.

Mr. Schade interfered, and said that he found the New York Daily News a loyal paper, and did not know why it should be called disloyal.

Col. Chipman replied, he was very well aware why Mr. Schade did not see it.

Messrs. Schade and Baker objected to the way the cross-examination of their witnesses was conducted.

Col. Chipman explained his course.

The Court did not sustain the objection.

Cross-examination of witness resumed—He said he saw Benj. Wood, proprietor of the Daily News, twice in his office: he went to him to make a correction in his letter. He did not know how he came to be supponaed.

Question—Do you think it remarkable you selected the New York News and Brooklyn Eagle?

Answer—I had never heard the character of the News for loyalty, and I consider the Eagle a first-rate Democratic paper.

Mr. Schade again objected to the question of the Judge Advocate, on the ground that the News and Eagle were not on trial, and, as he understood, they were both loyal and sustaining the policy of President Johnson.

The Court overruled Mr. Schade's objection.

T. Roth then testified to affairs at Andersonville.

Miss Mary Rawson testified that she lived near Andersonville, and frequently carried food to one of the Union prisoners. Wertz had never refused her any privilege she asked of him. She never heard of Wertz treating anybody in an unkind way.

Mr. Duncan, a minister of the Gospel, testified that in August, 1864, he preached to the prisoners. He obtained a pass from Wertz to go in at will. Witness also visited Andersonville in the following February.

Cross-examined by Col. Chipman—When the State of Tennessee went out of the Union he was identified with the act. He went with his State. He was a man of one work—preaching the Gospel everywhere. He never thought religion should be mixed with politics.

Col. Chipman asked a question.

The Rev. gentleman asked—Is that a proper question?

Col. Chipman said it was, and informed the witness that he was at liberty to refuse to answer any question.

The Court overruled the objection of Mr. Baker, when Col. Chipman asked: "Did you ever take the oath of loyalty to the Confederate Government?"

Witness—I did not.

Other witnesses were examined, and then the Court adjourned.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 7.

Applications to fill the position of master workman in any of the navy-yards will hereafter be addressed to the Chief of Bureau of yards and docks, stating the name, age, and residence of the applicant, with a testimonial as to his character, professional skill and competency, and physical ability. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of master, a board will be convened at the navy-yard where such vacancy occurs, under the direction of Secretary of the Navy, and a selection will be made from the qualified candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination. The selection of master workmen will hereafter be made irrespective of locality, no district or State being entitled to preference for these positions.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

A morning paper has the following Washington special: Reports are in circulation here to the effect that the Cabinet has determined after a full consultation to sustain the President in sending a fleet and some troops to San Domingo to put a stop to the cruel war now raging between the negroes in that beautiful island. Geffrard's government is represented here, and more recently a representative from the insurgent chief has also made his appearance. From the representation made by both sides, President Johnson is satisfied that something ought to be done to check the flow of blood uselessly shed. The expedition consists of four war steamers, ten transports, and five thousand troops. Geffrard is said to be willing to accept American protection.

Mrs. Ingraham, sister to the ex-rebel General R. E. Lee, made her appearance at the Provost Marshal's office to-day, and asked permission to take the oath of allegiance, which was administered by the Provost Marshal. The rebel General Peck was one of the seeking pardon to-day.

The Times's London letter of Sept. 27 has the following in relation to the Fenian excitement: Some fifty arrests have made in Dublin, and many in Cork, and a few in Liverpool and some of the manufacturing towns. Lancaster among the rest. A few Irish-Americans have been arrested, and for others rewards of £200 and £300 are offered. One Murphy, from Boston, on being arrested, said he should represent his case to Mr. Seward. On the mere mention of that name he was set free by the authorities at Dublin Castle. The panic at Cork and other towns in the Southwest has not diminished. There have been runs upon local banks. Steamers and passengers and baggage have been searched for documents. A gunboat is cruising off Cork harbor to intercept the American ship which is said to be on the way to Ireland with arms for the Fenians. Two officers of the Cork garrison have been arrested, and there are rumors that a considerable portion of the garrison are sworn Fenians.

A notable feature of the affair is the humble rank of those who have been arrested. They are generally tradesmen, clerks, citizens, etc. The most considerable prisoners in Dublin are tailors.

The chief informer against the Fenians appears to have been one who had been advanced to the grade of Colonel in the great Federal army, but having no pay, rations, or forage, suitable to his rank, had been suffered to go to the work-house. This unfortunate dignitary, brooding over his wrongs, concluded that low treason to his associates would be more profitable than high treason against our sovereign lady the Queen, and sold them to Sir Robert at the castle.

The informer, who has the credit of being the first to betray the Fenians, is said to have been a violent Orangeman, who went to Cork and pretended to become a Catholic and very pathetic. Unless the ship Donegal with American Fenians with arms and supplies, which is well on the way, succeeds in landing in spite of the ironclads and gunboats on the Irish coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization. Many of the leaders will probably be arrested, and of these a dozen or more will be tried for treason and tentenced to penal servitude as mild examples. Even these will soon be pardoned.

The Tribune to-morrow will publish a letter from Raleigh, written on the 28th ult., giving details of the assembling and organization of the State convention. The writer says: Members are evidently not in their case, and indicate by their deportment that they are not strangers in the place. A large majority have been Representatives from their respective counties, and are leaders in their section. Forty at least were members of the Convention which carried the State out, and signed the ordinance of secession. All but three counties—Carrituck, Pasquotank, and Hyde—are represented, 117 delegates answering to their names.

The programme, as far as I can gather, is to amend the Constitution abolishing slavery and declaring null and void all enactments passed under the so-called Confederate rule, and then adjourn, dodging all the perplexing questions and entangling alliances, throwing the responsibilities of the remission of the code and all matters relating to the statutes of freed people of the State on the Legislature.

A private letter from Constantinople states that the conflagration that broke out there on the 6th of September destroyed over 10,000 tenements, by which upwards of 400,000 people are left without a roof to cover them.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondence contains the following particulars of the attempt to escape of Dr. Mudd, now therefore published: The Doctor enjoyed unusual liberties on the Island, through his being detailed in the hospital department. Taking advantage of his liberty, he managed to secrete himself in one of the coal-bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott. When he was found to be missing, a most thorough search of the steamer was made to find him, and the search was very nearly abandoned, and the idea of his concealment on it given up, when an officer who was assisting in the search thrust the point of his sword into the Doctor's face, causing him to cry out, and thereby make known his place of concealment. The Doctor is very wholly laid under the coal, except a portion of his face. On his discovery, he was taken back to prison and put at hard labor, which occupation he is likely to follow for some time. The Quartermaster on the Thomas Scott was subsequently arrested on the charge of complicity in the affair.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.

The Legislature met to-day at eleven A. M. In the Senate Mr. Frierson, of Maury, conservative, was elected Speaker after three ballots. In the House Mr. Heiskill holds over as Speaker. After the reading of the message both houses adjourned.

In his message Governor Brownlow terms the close of the rebellion as a proud epoch in our lives. Tennessee and her brave soldiers and unfaltering loyal citizens stand transfigured before an admiring world. After four years of great domestic violence, we are now cheered with the prospect of a restored public tranquility. The machinery of civil government is working well. In two or three years the State will be herself again. Rebels should be punished. The masses should have full and free pardon, if you will, on proof of sincerity, or with punishment of five or ten years' disfranchisement. The leaders are entitled to neither mercy nor forbearance. They have forfeited all claims of protection and citizenship. Who shall vote in Tennessee on future elections? I am free to admit that we have done enough for the negro; but the loyal negro is more eminently entitled to suffrage than disloyal white men. Congress has no right to fix the qualifications of voters within a State. The subject of negro suffrage is one for the exclusive decision of the State. I think negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the rebellion. Negro suffrage does not imply social equality. I cannot recommend, however, immediate extension of the franchise to the negroes for your adoption. A long and intimate acquaintance with affairs in the South has convinced me that the white and colored people cannot live together, politically or socially, as equals. All our legislation should look to a peaceable separation of the two races. Let the mill-rebel property in Texas be confiscated, and the freedmen settled there as a new nation; or let Mexico be cleaned out and used for that purpose. Maximillian's policy is but a part of the rebellion—an effort of France to flank the American Government. In short, let freedmen have all the rights of liberty, not omitting the right to testify in courts.

The affairs of the Bank of Tennessee are more important than almost any matters to be considered. Over two hundred and eighty thousand dollars were embezzled by rebels. The institution is a mere wreck, and its ruins only are in the possession of the State. The bank and its branches should be at once placed in process of liquidation.

The State debt, now due, is one million two hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars. The people are overwhelmed with debt, and further time should be given for the redemption of lands sold for debt. It is also suggested that such a tax be imposed upon the manufacture of ardent spirits as will amount to a prohibition. The demoralizing influences of intemperance must be stopped.

President Johnson's policy is indorsed.

NEW YORK, October 2.

The Herald's Washington special says about the middle of last month General Baker received information of a plot at Lynchburg, Va., to rob the Post Quartermaster's safe of a large amount of money it was known to contain. The case worked up, and has resulted in the arrest and incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison, last night, of Brevet Brigadier-General C. C. Briscoe, of the 109th Pennsylvania volunteers, commanding the post at Lynchburg, and A. W. Lackey, of Worcester, Mass., formerly a sutler at that place.

General Briscoe is an Irishman by birth, and has been in command at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender. Captain W. A. Albergar, a son of Canal Commissioner Albergar, of New York, has been Quartermaster at Lynchburg, and had his charge, on the 21st of September, $120,000 in greenbacks, besides a large amount of captured gold, coin and bullion, which had been placed in his charge for safekeeping.

Briscoe approached Albergar through Lackey, and proposed to him, as the war was about to close and none of them had made money out of it, they should make a grand haul in concert and realize $50,000 apiece in it. Albergar kept the funds in a safe which formerly belonged to a rebel officer, and this fact was to give color to the charge which was to be made, that, the ex-rebel having a duplicate key to the safe, had robbed it. Briscoe was to arrange with Quartermaster, his clerks, and half the people of Lynchburg to avert suspicion.

The General took an impression of the safe-key in wax, and Lieut. Lackey went to Philadelphia to get the key cut. Briscoe was ostensibly engaged in the plot, and informed the Secretary of War, and two or three of Gen. Baker's officers were sent down to Lynchburg, to arrest the guilty parties. These officers saw through the holes in the ceiling of the office Gen. Briscoe come in while the quartermaster and his clerks were gone to dinner; saw him unlock the safe, take out the false key, take out three packages of greenbacks of forty thousand dollars each, and load himself down with coin and bullion to the amount of near fifteen thousand dollars, having previously ignited saturated paper and cloth with a view to burning the building. They followed him across the hall of his own office, and burst in on him, where they found him counting and arranging the money behind his bolted door.

The wax molds and false keys were found upon him, and the proof indisputable. These proofs are now in General Baker's possession. Briscoe and Lackey are in the Old Capitol awaiting trial, and Albergar, the honest Quartermaster, is on duty at his old post.

Colonel Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, who is specially detailed for service in the Department of the Interior, left here a few days ago for a tour of inspection over the forty-mile section of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad. He arrived at St. Louis yesterday on his way thither, and he will conclude this mission in conjunction with Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and Harvey Scott, of Indiana, who accompany him. Their report of examination will be transmitted to the President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Advices from Charleston to the 29th of September are received.

The South Carolina convention passed the Constitution with some slight amendments on the 26th. On the following day the convention adjourned, after passing resolutions complimentary to Hon. D. L. Wardlow. The present Constitution allows to every white man of full age the right of voting who has been two years a citizen of the State, and who is not a pauper, nor a non-commissioned officer or private soldier in the army, nor seaman or marine of the navy of the United States.

An amendment introduced by Gen. Conner confers the right to vote upon European immigrants who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States two years previous to the day of election and have resided six months in the election district.

The first election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be held in conjunction with the elections to the General Assembly, on the third Wednesday of the present month. A request was signed by all the members of the convention to induce Colonel J. How to announce himself as a candidate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Further details have received respecting the war in South America. The Paraguayans defeated Flores's army, while on their other opponents, the Allied forces, remained motionless, but concentrated, at Concordia waiting the attack. The Brazilian fleet, on Porona river, had recommenced a retrograde movement, fearing that the Paraguayans would construct batteries below so as to gain command of the river.

The magnitude which this struggle is assuming may be estimated from the fact that at the date of our latest advices there were 113,000 men under arms, of whom 56,000 were Paraguayans and 57,000 allies.

Three American vessels were injured during the late gale at Monteveido, the bark Edith Rose losing three sailors.

Maximilian's Consul in this city has made public a proclamation of his Government repudiating President Juarez and all his deeds, declaring, of course, that it will not be held responsible for its contracts.

The Herald's Jackson, Miss., correspondent says: The political canvass in the State appears to have proceeded on queer issues. The salient features of the Republican and Democratic platforms elsewhere seem to be wanting in Mississippi. The negro comes to the surface there as elsewhere, but the people are more anxious to make him work than to give him the right of voting. The planters fear an emigration of their colored laborers to the large towns, where more lucrative employment can be had, and, on failing in this employment, they anticipate that the negro will become a vagrant, and rely on the State for support.

Accordingly they urge that an act of Congress should be passed to permit cotton-growing States to make such laws as will compel the negro to work for a stipulation and for a certain length of time.

Our Jackson correspondent states that the candidates who advocate this course will undoubtedly be elected, and that no man who argued against it would have a slightest chance in the State. There is absolutely no discussion on the suffrage question. The feeling is so strong against it that no one ventures to argue *pro contra*.

The editor of the Mississippian, who suggested that the Legislature was bound to admit negro evidence in the law courts, met with such a storm of opposition that he was compelled at once to take back and eat his own words.

Reports are very prevalent of cruelties practiced on freedmen by former masters where the military are withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The World's correspondent says: General Slocumber, commanding in Kentucky, had an interview with the President yesterday in relation to military situation there. General [illegible] agree with Governor Bramlette's delegation who were here [illegible] it was necessary to [illegible] Kentucky. One [illegible] has not been [illegible] not improbable [illegible] from

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent details the recent success of the Imperialists in Chihuahua, Sonora, and other States. It is claimed that Pasquelro, the Republican Governor of Sonora, after being driven out of Hermosillo, the Capital, was pursued by all his war material, and had his force completely dispersed. While in Chihuahua, it is said, the Imperialists marched across the State, routing every detachment of Republicans which they met.

The Imperial troops, as heretofore announced, occupied the city of Chihuahua, on the 15th of August.

On his late visits to the interior towns Maximilian was received, it is stated, with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants; being welcomed in addresses by the clergy and working-classes.

Decrees among others have been issued by the Emperor's Government, appropriating $400,000 toward building a street railroad, proclaiming Mexico open to immigration from all countries, and establishing military colonies along the entire route between the capital and Vera Cruz. A national exhibition of the industry of the country is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

A special to the Times from Washington says: A statement appeared in one of the New York papers of the 29th in substance that Major-General Palmer is to be removed from the command of the Department of Kentucky. This statement is incorrect. It is true, however, that Hon. Green Clay Smith, aided by Governor Bramlette, has made an effort to accomplish this end, and have filed statements in the War Department. Both of the gentlemen last night disclaimed any personal objections to Governor Palmer. Governor Bramlette places his grounds for removing General Palmer upon the alleged fact that serious opposition has been aroused against the General which embarrasses him in the military administration of Kentucky and seriously impairs the usefulness. Governor B. expresses the hope that this change will be made, so as to secure General P. from reproach or injury, because he is too good and valuable a man to be injured.

Mr. Smith testified there have been grave mistakes committed by the military commander of Kentucky, of which the Union men complain, and from which they cannot recover under his command. Mr. Smith says that slavery in Kentucky, and under the laws of the United States, still exists in that State, which never went into rebellion; under these circumstances he believes it unwise, impolitic, and in violation of law, to give all negroes in the State passes by which they assume the right to leave their homes and congregate in cities and towns without work or any prospect of livelihood.

The negroes in possession of these passes have become a burden on the people. The owners advertise them, and warn all persons not to hire them; hence they become vagrants, and the military superintendent has taken no steps to relieve them or the white people. Labor is wanted, but the people refuse to hire the negroes because of fear of prosecution under State laws.

A further objection is, that officers recently elected have been arrested and no steps are taken to relieve the loyal people, and he concluded by saying that Gen. Palmer's day of usefulness in Kentucky has passed.

Gen. P., in answer, takes the ground that he opposed it because he proceeds on the idea that slavery is dead in Kentucky, as elsewhere, and because he had directed passes to be issued to all people of color who could not obtain employment at home, and who were compelled to go elsewhere to get it; and that Gen. G. Clay Smith desires that somebody shall be placed in command in Kentucky who will recognize and sustain slavery. If slavery is to be recognized, protected, and defended in Kentucky, Mr. Smith and other friends of the system do right in asking his removal; slavery cannot recover under his administration; the pass system did not proceed on the idea of the absolute existence of slavery in Kentucky, but merely on the theory that there were other interests to be protected which were of paramount importance; many were abandoned by their masters, and others expelled from their homes; the Ohio river was blockaded, and the colored people could not go and reach the protection and employment offered them in the free States; the pass system was therefore adopted.

[illegible] arguments are under advisement by the President and Secretary of War. But it is [illegible] that General Palmer will be displaced from command.

[illegible]er all that the result of the North[illegible] is not an overwhelmed Union [illegible]ny localities the partisans of [illegible]ere elected over Union can[illegible] county Chief Justice Pear-

without taking into consideration the real design of these European capitalists, viz: the shortening of the route to the East Indies by a grand railroad across the American continent.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Colonel J. Orr has accepted the nomination for Governor of South Carolina.

The Journal of Commerce has advices from Hall, the arctic explorer, to the 5th of August. Mr. Hall was still at Repulse Bay in August, but expected to leave immediately after the first great snow storm occurred, probably about the middle of the present month, for the Boothia Felix Peninsula and King William's land. Traveling can only be successfully accomplished during the winter months when everything is thoroughly frozen up. In the summer the lakes and streams are open, thus preventing the sledges from crossing. These months are taken advantage of, however, in forwarding supplies of provisions, &c.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.

A special from Lawrence, Kansas, to the Democrat says: Colonel Sills, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, made an important treaty with the Osage Indians at their council ground, one hundred miles south of here, on Friday last. The Osages cede about one million acres of land, for which the Government pays them one hundred thousand dollars.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Oct. 2.

Halliday's overland mail route is entirely free from Indians, and stages are arriving on fast time, viz: six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utah, and thirteen from Nevada, fifteen from Idaho and Montana, and fifteen from California.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

Postmaster General Dennison, during September, re-established postal service on fifty most important routes, and re-opened 450 post offices in the Southern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The Times to-day says: The steamers City of Boston and Bienville sailed from this port on Saturday, are said to have taken out one million dollars of bonds for the use of the Irish republic. It is currently reported that as soon as these bonds reach Ireland matters will assume more definite form. The Fenian circle is also printed here, will be spread broadcast throughout the land. Well guarded is every avenue of obtaining the document or of interfering with the plan of distribution.

It is claimed that the bonds have nearly all been subscribed for and many of them by people whom the Government least suspects. The British Government claim to have known of the shipment of these bonds, and have an agent on board the steamer in question who will at the proper time seize them and turn them over to the Government. In all probability the boat will be thoroughly searched before going into Queenstown or at least before any passengers or freight are allowed to land. Policemen are by this time stationed at Queenstown for this express purpose.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Hon. John Hogan, one of the St. Louis delegation, addressed the merchants of Boston in the Exchange there to-day on the importance of establishing more direct communication between the West and Europe. Other gentlemen invited by some of the prominent citizens to speak.

The London Times of Sept. 19th says:

While it is beyond question that America has been the cradle of the foolish secession, and is still the basis of its operations, we must do full justice to the United States Government. So far from conniving at the disturbing design of importing fire-arms to Ireland, there is reason to believe it has unwittingly obstructed it.

It is stated that the information upon which these surmises were made as to the intention of the Irish populace was derived from Washington, and may probably have been communicated to our Minister by the United States authorities.

We sincerely trust that such may prove to be the case, and now would have more reason to thank Mr. Seward for his intervention than the deluded youths who may thus have been saved from plunging into crime.

A Cork letter to the Dublin News says: From an early hour the city was in charge of a large cavalry, and police force, under the chief who effected several seizures. That the conspiracy is of a serious character the Government has been for some considerable period authentically informed, and that large quantities of fire arms and numbers of drilled men are daily landed, it is supposed, from America.

The authorities are fully aware that a large force of militia with four heavy guns left this morning for the western part of the country where it is expected other arrests will be made. It is rumored warrants were issued for the arrest of other parties in this city. The streets were all day patrolled by policemen and military were confined to the barracks. Two additional regiments are expected here in the course of next week.

The Washington special says the Commercial Bulletin, published at Richmond, Va., has been suppressed by Gen. Terry for libelous publications in its issue of Sept. 30.

Henry Conklin, of Bloomington, Ills., and H. D. Ballard, of Ohio, have been appointed examining surgeons to the Pension Bureau.

The World's special says a dispatch dated Raleigh, September 29, says nearly all the delegates to the State Convention, which meets to-morrow, have arrived, and the utmost good feeling and harmony prevail. It is believed the Convention will be able to dispose of all business brought before it and adjourn in twelve or fifteen days.

The President was very busy to-day signing pardons. Over two thosed have been signed within the last few days. There are still several thousand requisitions before him, which will be disposed of probably before the end of another week.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue on Saturday were nearly two millions.

A special to the Times from Washington says: Major-General Howard returned from his inspection tour through Virginia last evening. He reports favorably the progress being made in the improvement of the condition of the freedmen, and the settlement of the labor question between the employer and the employed. It is Gen. Howard's opinion that the next step, a more extended tour, which will embrace the entire South.

Among the pardoned yesterday were Rev. T. T. Green, of Nashville, the head of the well-known Southern Methodist Book Concern, and W. Farran, his partner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent details the recent success of the Imperialists in Chihuahua, Sonora, and other States. It is claimed that Pasquelro, the Republican Governor of Sonora, after being driven out of Hermosillo, the Capital, was pursued by all his war material, and had his force completely dispersed. While in Chihuahua, it is said, the Imperialists marched across the State, routing every detachment of Republicans which they met.

The Imperial troops, as heretofore announced, occupied the city of Chihuahua, on the 15th of August.

On his late visits to the interior towns Maximilian was received, it is stated, with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants; being welcomed in addresses by the clergy and working-classes.

Decrees among others have been issued by the Emperor's Government, appropriating $400,000 toward building a street railroad, proclaiming Mexico open to immigration from all countries, and establishing military colonies along the entire route between the capital and Vera Cruz. A national exhibition of the industry of the country is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The steamer Star of the Union brings New Orleans dates to September 23. The Times' City of Mexico correspondent says the arrests of Liberals and those suspected of Liberalism are so numerous that it will take one half the population to guard the prisoners. The most barbarous orders are issued by the French commanders. One is, that every man wearing leather—and the lower class use no other material—shall be hanged. Persecutions, banishments, and imprisonments show the state of society.

On the 14th of August the Austrian garrison of Tehhacan, composed of 500 men, was attacked and annihilated. The Estafette says the battle lasted two hours, when the place was carried by storm. Our losses are enormous.

The Juarizists captured over one hundred thousand dollars, besides levying an impost of twelve thousand dollars more.

A Belgian detachment of one hundred and twenty men had been captured in Allckhavan.

The occupation of Tehhacon had caused a great sensation, owing to its importance, and it was feared all the Austrian detachments on the road would be captured.

The Liberals hold the road between Monterey and Matamoras.

The French General Bincourt at Chihuahua demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong enough for Negrili's force.

The French garrison is kept shut up in the State of Durango by the Liberal General Patlott.

A French column of 1,200 men are unable to move out of their encampment, forty miles from Tapico, as the guerrillas had captured all their mules and horses.

The Herald's special, dated Raleigh, 2d inst., says: The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention met here to-day, and has organized with Edward G. Reid as its head. Mr. Reid was Representative in the thirty-fifth Congress from this State.

The Tribune's special says: The President listened attentively to a Louisiana delegation again this morning. It is understood that he is strongly disposed to set aside the Constitution of 1864, which is in some degree distasteful to him, and to appoint a provisional Governor. Some advice will something like suspicion upon Governor Wells.

Advices from Eastern Virginia represent that those counties which have been devastated by Union and rebel armies, are rapidly recovering from the effects of military occupation.

The Herald's Havana correspondent gives a report that a party of filibusters from New York had landed at or near Tuxpan, Mexico, under Caravajoe, and had been defeated. The report was rather vague.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 29.

The convention to-day adopted the ordinances ordering the election of State officers on the first Monday of November, legalizing the marriages of negroes, authorizing the county commissioners to provide for indigent helpless negroes, and directing the judicial officers to continue as agents for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Times's Jackson correspondent says: Governor Starkey opines that unpardoned legislators will not be eligible to seats. This will make Gov. Humphrey's gubernatorial candidate ineligible.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 30.

The Convention adopted a memorial to the President, asking for a general amnesty pardon, and also the following resolution:

Whereas, the people of Alabama have given unmistakable evidence of their loyalty, we therefore request the removal of troops from our State.

The Constitution, as amended, was adopted as a whole.

The resolution to adjourn provides that the Convention may be called together by the President on or before the first of September, 1866.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.

There is every indication of a long and stormy session of the Legislature. Stringent legislation will be proposed in regard to franchise and negro suffrage, but will be controlled by suggestions from Washington, Brownlow being in daily communication with President Johnson.

Government property to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be sold here during the present month.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

The Wertz Military Commission re-assembled to-day.

James Thurmeger, of the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps, testified that from December 1st, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1862, he was a prisoner at Tuscaloosa.

Mr. Schade said that he was going to show by this witness that Wertz received at that place $700 or $800 in gold from the prisoners, the witness being one of them, and was also permitted to draw money from time to time, and the balance returned to them without any reduction.

The Judge Advocate supposed the counsel proposed to prove good reputation, but such defense was an improper one. A man may be honest up to twenty-four hours of the time that he may meditate murder. Good character can be shown only for transactions. The offenses charged occurred at Andersonville, and no prior conduct could be admitted. He repeated, that particular act could not be offered to show good reputation. Capt. Wertz might have committed four fiendish acts, but ninety-six cruel ones.

Mr. Schade said that the prisoner was charged with high crimes, and therefore it was necessary to show that defendant was a good man four days ago, while in charge of a prison at Tuscaloosa.

The witness then replied to the question—are you acquainted with the character of Wertz for humanity and kindness—I knew nothing about it, not having heard any particular remarks on the subject.

Mr. Schade said when the prosecution closed and the defence was about to commence the counsel for the prisoner asked for eight days in order that they might make the requsite preparation. He now asked that the Commission will adjourn for a few days, as that time was necessary in order to do justice to the prisoner as well as to themselves. With the view to save expense they had discharged several witnesses, whose testimony would come under that character, which had been ruled to be irrelivant by an adjournment. The Government would not be the looser, for they would be able to finish the trial.

The Court—We understand that you have witnesses in the city.

Mr. Schade—We have.

The Court—Then go on.

Mr. Schade—We will have to wait till the witnesses come.

Judge-Advocate Chipman—The Court is not responsible for the delay of witnesses. He knew from experience that the preliminary examination of witnesses could only proceed at the rate of twenty-five a day. Every adjournment of the court had been of as much benefit to the defense as to the prosecution. Some of the witnesses for the defense had been in town more than a month, and every power which the Government possesses had been employed to enable the defendant to bring them hither. He took occasion to say this because of the puriles mentioned in the newspapers, meaning Gens. Johnston, and others, had not been subpoenaed, but he had been informed that application would be made to bring them into court.

The prosecution had thought it was usually liberal, including the furnishing to the counsel for the defense of a copy of the daily records. There being two gentlemen engaged as counsel for the prisoner, it was not to them enough time to the preliminary examination of their witnesses, while the other could be in constant attendance in court. The record showed that every indulgence had been granted to the counsel for the prisoner, both within and outside the court.

Mr. Schade alluded to the fact that the record for the prosecution occupied 3,580 pages, nearly 2,900 of which were devoted to the prosecution. It was therefore necessary that the defense should have time to make a brelimiary examination of witnesses on the many points involved in the large mass of testimony. Several members of the Commission expressed themselves to the effect that ample time had already been given.

The court after deliberation with closed doors, informed Mr. Schade that they understood seventeen witnesses for the defence were now in the city, exclusive of those who had been examined and discharged. Under these circumstances, they were of the opinion that the counsel must go on till the examination of these seventeen witnesses was exhausted: if not, the court would take the matter in their hands, and assign the Judge Advocate to the examination of them.

Mr. Schade remarked that he could not say anything till he consulted his colleague.

The Court—It is his duty to be here. He knows the course of business. The Court can't wait on him.

None of the witnesses being present except one Indian, who could not speak to be understood, they were sent after, the Court declaring a recess of half an hour to await their coming.

Mr. Baker, after whom an orderly had been dispatched, arrived during the recess.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr. Baker said that when the defence come they had witnesses who had previously been examined. Their testimony was of such a character that they were able to go on thus far. The Court yesterday could not fail to see the difficulties under which they labored. The most important had yet to be called for the defence. They could not put them upon the stand until they had time to go over and arrange their testimony. It could not be expected the witnesses should be examined at random this morning. He suggested to his associate that he was trying to obtain an assistant, who should come into court and assist him in the examination of the witnesses, while he (Baker) would remain in his office and prepare for the testimony in the form of questions.

Major-General Wallace said that in civil courts nothing was more common than to continue cases, but he did not think any case could be found on which time was given to counsel to arrange questions and the answers of witnesses. He thought the decision of the Court to-day was right.

Mr. Baker—I did not hear the ruling of the Court, being absent.

Gen. Baker directed the ruling to be read for the information of Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker said that if it come to the point, he must go on without knowing to what the witnesses would testify. He must give up the case. He had bestowed much labor upon it, and was still willing to do all in his power for his client.

After further coeversation, the room was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were opened at fifteen minutes of the usual hour of adjournment, Gen. Wallace said: Mr. Baker, to facilitate your labors, the court will transact no further business to-day, and will now adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The court accordingly adjourned.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The Times' Washington special says an erroneous impression prevails as to the reason for relieving General Bragg from further service on the Wertz Military Commission. It is generally supposed that this order of the War Department relates to the legal question as to the right of the Commission to proceed with the trial of Wertz; the question, however, has long been well settled, and the withdrawal of one member, or any number of members of a court, until the number is reduced to but three, will not vitiate the proceedings, nor prevent the remaining three or more from making up their finding and judgment.

General Butler's resignation has been accepted by the President.

Another Kentucky delegation is coming to Washington to urge General Palmer's removal from the command of the Department of Kentucky. That State. This delegation is headed by Garrett Davis and his confreres, and are of the like ilk.

Commissioner Edmunds, of the General Land Office, to-day decided that a pre-emptor is allowed to file his declaratory statement upon a tract of land previously entered under the homestead act, if such statement is accompanied by his affidavit that he had actually made his settlement prior to the date of the homestead act. He also decides that two or more parties cannot enter the same tract under the said act. The tract should be awarded to the first applicant. If two or more apply for the tract at the same time, it should be awarded to the party making the highest bid for the privilege of making the entry, and the sum thus bid should be credited to the United States in the returns as an excess, with a memorandum of the facts. A party can enter a tract upon which a pre-emptor has filed his affidavit, that there is no pre-emptor who had filed his declaratory statement; if he files his affidavit that there is no pre-emption settlement on the land, and makes his entry subject to the pre-emption claim, in such case pre-emption should be established after notice to, and the hearing of the parties concerned.

The Internal revenue receipts to day were $2 245 625 79.

The following ruling was this morning ordered by the Collector of Internal Revenue: That in determining the amount of taxable gross receipts for premiums and receipts under section one hundred and five of the act of June 13, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid them for reinsurance.

Gen. Howard will next inspect the condition of the freedmen's affairs in North Carolina, and will leave for that purpose in about a week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Post's special says: A cabinet meeting was held this morning, at which all were present except Secretary Harlan.

The State Department is informed that the cholera is rapidly decreasing in Turkey.

The President granted over two hundred pardons to-day, mostly to Georgians of no prominence.

An Alabama delegation arrived to-day to consult on State affairs.

Twelve hundred freedmen have been sent North within a few days past.

CAIRO, October 3.

Over 200 bales of cotton, valued at $300,000, were burned at Memphis on Sunday. It was owned by Hill & Clarkson, Harris & Wormley, and the United States Government. The private cotton was insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The Persia arrived here last night with dates to September 24th. There is nothing new regarding the Fenians. Another petty officer was arrested in the Cork garrison, but it is believed that the troops as a body are reliable. Dublin detectives were at work in England, and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and one in Sheffield. All were sent to Dublin. The Fenian organization in Liverpool continues active, notwithstanding the arrests.

The Mail says: The evidence is so voluminous that an examination of the prisoners could not take place on the 23d.

All quiet throughout Ireland at latest dates.

A gunboat continued to cruise off Cork, looking out for vessels reported to have cleared from America with arms.

The Times editorially holds up the movement to contempt as ridiculously absurd and utterly insignificant in proportion, but says it is something to have it clearly shown that the American Government rejects all that participation which Irishmen fondly expected.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican independence, on the 16th of September, there was great alarm among the Imperialists in Vera Cruz, in consequence of reports, which, however, are not verified, that the Republicans meditated an attack, and vessels of war in the harbor were placed in readiness for action, and every preparation made to fire on the city.

A Washington special to the Times says: A proposition will be made to Congress immediately upon its organization to erect a fire-proof building for the State and War Departments.

Gen. Butler has not yet resigned.

There is reason to believe the colored troops now in the Southern States will be speedily withdrawn and mustered out of service. Upon the recommendation of General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, 4,000 colored troops of his command will be mustered out of service, leaving 60,000 in the service.

The Tribune's special says: The President has declared within a few days that he will take no action in the matters of the Louisiana Governorship till he receives the report from a new commissioner, who will be sent in a few days.

It is confidently believed by persons in high offices that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for the partial assumption of the rebel debt.

The United States Consul at Nagsaki, Japan, informs the Navy Department that the commander of the British man-of-war, in that port on the 4th of July last, dressed his ship and fired a salute in honor of our day of independence.

Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, left for East Tennessee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

State laws with regard to apprentice hip will be regarded by this bureau, provided they do not make any distinction of color. In case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to colored. Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan and minor freedmen within their respective districts; the principal to be adhered to in regard to papers is that of the town, county, parish, township, or city shall care and provide for its own poor. Virginia grant laws made for free people and now in force on the statute books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to freedmen. Assistant Commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States in accordance with the foregoing principles.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

PITTSBURG, October 4.

General Grant and staff arrived this morning. The city is alive with enthusiasm—cannon booming, bells ringing, flags flying, and people shouting. It is a big day.

The weather is cold and the river low.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY.—As you enter the cemetery at Montmorency, and turn to the right you will perceive a colonnade of maple trees leading off toward a quiet glen. Beyond is a grassy knoll, and leaving this to the left you will approach a pleasant level of green sward. Here you may see, standing in a plain lot, a plain slab of white marble of the most humble description. It bears a single inscription, "William L. Yancey." His last words were. "Put me in my coffin," and in that state he was constantly muttering, toward the last end, these lines of Pope:

"Let me live unseen, unknown,
And unlamented let me die,
No marble tell where lies my bones,
Tell where I lie."

His death was quiet and painless, after a year of physical and mental suffering. Yancey was a strict churchman; a man of quiet manners; a handsome declaimer, and a fair scholar. He was never wealthy, and it is understood that he left his family without an independence.

The last days of Yancey's life were bitterness of his last illness and death, with the occasion which suddenly convulsed a frame from perfect health into a wreck and mere shadow, may be fancied. Yancey came to his end by violence. It was toward the close of the second session of the first Confederate Congress that he broke from the counsels and influence of Mr. Davis, and became with Mr. Henry S. Foote, a leader of the opposition. Mr. Ben. Hill, a Senator from Georgia, had likewise changed his front, and war remarkable for the earnestness, personal bitterness, and persistency with which he sustained the measures of an Administration to which his allegiance had been given but late in the day. Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate.

The question of a navy was under discussion in secret session. The debate ranged beyond the points under discussion. Mr. Yancey and Hill became animated over the abstract doctrines of State Rights and the divinity of slavery. High words passed, and finally the lie was given by Mr. Hill. Mr. Yancey leaped to his feet, and was aimed a blow by his adversary, was caught in the arms of the latter and violently thrown back over a desk. Mr. Hill is a man of wonderful muscular development. Mr. Yancey was never very heavy, though lithe and active. In the fall his spine was seriously injured, and when the bystanders rushed upon the two and dragged the one from the other, he gasped like a fire-eater by unconscious upon the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from his lips. He was carried to his hotel, a vote of secrecy was passed, and the rencounter hushed up. No one in Richmond except that body of men knew of the circumstance. Yancey rallied. Ordnance, Quartermasters, and Commissary Returns, Muster and Pay Rolls, Certificates, and Vouchers made out.

Claims for Indemnity, Extra Pay, Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Prize Money, for Horses lost, killed, or captured. Vouchers (official or informal) for Quartermaster Stores or Commissary Supplies taken by and for the use of the Army, and all Claims growing out of the present War, whether paid in this Department or Southwestern.

We will Practice Law before the Military Commissions, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally—give his attention to the Collection of all Claims intrusted to our care.

In every case we will make moderate charges.

☞ All Soldiers, Sailors, Nurses, and all others wishing to employ us, will address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. mar1 d&wly

Lost Friends.

TO GEORGE ELROD, JAMES ELROD, SARAH ELROD, PETER ELROD, or KLISHA MERICA.—This advertisement is to request you, by the love you bear your near relative, to address a letter immediately to me, at Dalles City, Warco co., Oregon.

MISS SARAH ELROD.

Dalles City, Or., Aug. 5, 1865. s19 dlm4w5*

DR. DAVID W. YANDELL

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE citizens of Louisville. Office and residence on the south side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, one door below Seventh.

s19 dlm*

Democrat, Union Press, and Anzeiger, daily and weekly, copy one week.

Wanted,

ATTENTION! SOMETHING NEW! I WILL SEND by return mail, post paid, a beautiful ambrotype, with twenty-four pictures of our Union Generals, for 50 cents. Agents wanted immediately. Price per dozen to agents, $4 75 per by half dozen. Send all orders to C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

s13 d&w1m*

Cotton Farm for Sale

IN JACKSON COUNTY, NORTH ALABAMA, SITUated 12 miles southwest of Stevenson and 6 miles northwest of the Bellefonte Depot on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This farm contains 2,500 acres, 1,000 acres cleared, about 1,000 acres fine tillable land not cleared, and the remainder timber. It has been in the mountain contiguous to the farm, and well timbered. Parts of the land has been considerably worn from excessive cotton culture, but for the last five years has been changed, clovered, and rested, and is now in middling fine order. *The place is capable of raising 600 bales* with fair management.

This is not only a superior cotton farm, but is splendidly adapted for stock-raising. It is situated at the southeast base of the Cumberland mountain, on which, to the north and west of the farm, there is an unlimited stock range for twenty miles, on which cattle and sheep get perfectly fat through the summer and fall months. Stock will keep in good condition through the winter season. An enterprising man might here raise a little cotton by the thousand. There is no place in the United States where they could be raised cheaper. On the south and east of the farm runs Mud Creek, a never-failing stream, an elegant range for hogs. As for vale and mountain scenery it is certainly unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur. A superior officer, who had followed Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and had never seen so lovely a place in all its surroundings in all the South and West.

The improvements consist in a large two story brick dwelling-house with basement, large brick kitchen and smoke-house, with ample quarters for negroes.

The price for the place is $12 50 per acre cash. No trifling about a good title.

Apply to R. Lynch, Journal office.

o4 cod3t*wl

A Fine Farm For Rent.

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES IN one body, situated on the Bardstown road, from Frankfort, on the Georgetown pike. On it is the residence of Wesley Pond, covering several acres of land, well stocked with fine Cattle and Sheep. About 40 acres was sown in small grain, about the 15th of Sept., and the growing fall crop. Also a fine Brick Mansion of eight large rooms, with hall and verandas, besides two additions of wings, containing four good rooms, with all outbuildings necessary to comfortable living. A good Corn Mill with thresher attached. A fine orchard of apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes, with stock-water in every field.

Apply to me or my son C. T. Freeman, by letter or on the premises.

D. C. FREEMAN.

o7 d&wlm

Frankfort, Ky.

[Frankfort Observer will copy one month and send bill to D. C. Freeman].

CRAWFORD H. BARKLEY, successor of Barkley & Evans
WILLIAM O. WATTS, late Capt. 27th Ky. Inf. Vols.
H. G. DAVIS, late of Cadiz, Ky.

BARKLEY, WATTS, & DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

Real Estate and Military Claim Agents,

And General Collectors.

Office No. 429 Jefferson street, 3d door above Fifth street, south side.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, AND CERtificates of Non-Indebtedness and Back Pay obtained. Ordnance, Quartermasters, and Commissary Returns, Muster and Pay Rolls, Certificates, and Vouchers made out.

Claims for Indemnity, Extra Pay, Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Prize Money, for Horses lost, killed, or captured. Vouchers (official or informal) for Quartermaster Stores or Commissary Supplies taken by and for the use of the Army, and all Claims growing out of the present War, whether paid in this Department or Southwestern.

We will Practice Law before the Military Commissions, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally—give his attention to the Collection of all Claims intrusted to our care.

In every case we will make moderate charges.

☞ All Soldiers, Sailors, Nurses, and all others wishing to employ us, will address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. mar1 d&wly

Lost Friends.

TO GEORGE ELROD, JAMES ELROD, SARAH ELROD, PETER ELROD, or KLISHA MERICA.—This advertisement is to request